

The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley

ESTABLISHED 1848



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC

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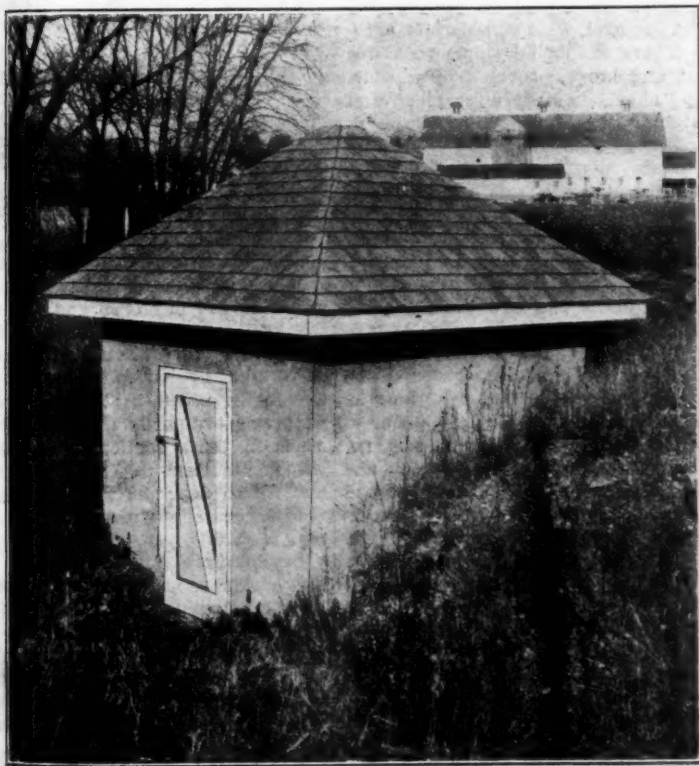
## CONCRETE HYDRAULIC RAM HOUSES

Among all the small devices used for hoisting or pumping water, few have been more satisfactory than the hydraulic ram, especially where economy of operation has been a factor. To give the best results a ram should be properly installed. This means rigidity of foundation and absence of everything calculated to obstruct the machine while in operation. "Fixing the ram" is an old-time expression

due to improper installation or an unstable foundation.

To build a ram house of the type shown would require great mechanical skill. Having prepared the pit or foundation and erected his forms, the farmer would need to observe the following precautions:

Good cement, clean materials and the latter used while absolutely fresh. A mixture of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone would make a good concrete. The concrete



CONCRETE HYDRAULIC RAM HOUSE.

familiar to everybody who has had occasion to use this simple and ingenious device. Sometimes the necessity for "fixing" has been brought about by a dislodged stone in the wall, or some obstructing substance in the mechanism.

Concrete affords the best means of protection to the ram, as it is impervious, durable and economical. The accompanying illustration shows a satisfactory type of building. A structure of this character will not rot, even though in constant contact with moisture, which quickly destroys wood. There are no joints, which invariably become defects in ordinary masonry. Concrete means a clean, sanitary and satisfactory enclosure for the hydraulic ram, and will do much to eliminate bills for repairs

should be a wet mixture and placed in alternate layers about 6 inches thick, which should be tamped slightly until water comes to the surface. To obtain a smooth surface the mass should be spaded on the side next to the forms immediately after placing. This is done by working a thin wooden paddle to and fro and up and down between the concrete and the side of the form. A spade will answer where the space between forms is sufficiently wide to permit of its use. The forms should be left in place for at least a week.

The foundation for the ram can be made of the same mixture and if the work is properly done it will mean a rigid, non-vibrating and everlasting base. Time and moisture will only add to its strength and durability.

## CO-OPERATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

Co-operation in selling farm produce has been preached from the house tops. Co-operation in the buying of staple supplies has many advocates. The form of co-operation, however, that has taken hold of the imagination of the Ayrshire breeders of a large district here in Ontario has little to do with either buying or selling.

The object of the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club is to create a better feeling among the breeders, to overcome the feeling of jealousy that too often prevails and so enable all to work together to improve their several herds and develop the best that is in the breed. Live stock improvement—that is the first and principal object of this breeders' association.

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club is not a small organization. It has grown to cover the greater part of two counties. It includes among its members the owners of some of the oldest and best known herds in America. It also includes a greater number of small breeders who are not known outside of their own district; their own neighborhoods in fact. It is for the benefit of these latter that the club was formed.

I well remember the first intimation I had that the co-operative spirit had taken hold of my friends in the Menie district. I was attending a fruit institute in Cobourg when I ran across Alex. Hume, the veteran Ayrshire breeder of Menie, in the corridors of the hotel. He stopped me up with, "Say, have you heard the latest? We are going to organize a breeders' club in our district."

"Are there enough Ayrshire men in the district to form a good strong club?" I asked Mr. Hume. I was well acquainted with the district but did not know of more than 12 or 15 breeders of pure bred Scotch cattle.

"We have counted them up," answered Mr. Hume, "and we find that there are just 72 farmers who have pure bred cattle. True, many of them have only a few head and quite a goodly number of them have pretty poor cattle. That's why we need the club. We hope to benefit by consulting together as to means whereby the breed may be developed to its highest perfection in type and production. We intend to make the good qualities of the Ayrshire better known in the district, thus making them popular. We believe we can best accomplish these objects through co-operation."

The club was successfully launched. Its executive early learned that both the Dominion and Provincial departments of agriculture were quite willing to assist the breeders in any way that they could. The club, however, did not get a real start until August, 1911. A great public meeting was then called at the home of Wm.

Stewart of Menie, the oldest Ayrshire breeder in America. Mr. Stewart was one of the moving spirits in the founding of the club. He has exhibited Ayrshires at national, and international exhibitions for over 30 years. Never does the light shine so clearly in Mr. Stewart's eyes as when he is talking "Ayrshire." In his herd are found representatives of all the best strains of Ayrshires; hence the selection of Mr. Stewart's farm for the first great meeting of the new club.

Over 100 dairy farmers gathered at Mr. Stewart's home. Among the number, I noted men who had spent the best years of their lives improving their great milk breed. I believe, however, that the majority were there more from curiosity than from a desire to help their breed or each other. Such remarks as, "Well, I guess this will be the last meeting as well as the first," "Some job to make this go, I bet," "Sure to be a fizzle" were heard on all sides.

But it wasn't a fizzle. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, who delivered the addresses and took charge of the judging classes, knows Ayrshires from the ground up. His morning lecture, or rather talk, was intended to encourage and stimulate the breeders present. There are no bounds to Mr. Stephen's enthusiasm when he gets talking Ayrshire and one could feel a growing enthusiasm among the crowd.

The success of the first meeting led to the holding of a second meeting in August, 1912. This meeting was held at the home of Alex. Hume. I should estimate that there were 300 men, old and young, present at the afternoon meeting besides nearly 100 ladies. The meeting had to me the appearance of a prosperous country fair. It was certainly a great sight to see the yards and grounds full of horses and carriages, autos and bicycles, to say nothing of one of the most enthusiastic crowds of dairymen I ever laid eyes on.

While live stock improvement and the cultivation of friendliness among the breeders, has been the main aim of the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club, they have also done something in a commercial way. For the last couple of years advertising space has been carried in some of the leading agricultural papers, all ads being signed by the club name. The correspondence is addressed to the secretary, who has a list of the stock that each member has for sale. With such a long list to choose from, Ayrshires can be supplied in almost any quantity and at almost any price. Many inquiries have been received and sales made directly and indirectly. This phase of the society's work, however, has not yet been given great prominence.

"We are only getting started in our (Continued on page 13.)"



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**AN APPRECIATIVE READER.**

Editor RURAL WORLD: For the past two months I have been so very busy and away from home so much that I had overlooked the date of my subscription to the very best agricultural paper now in existence. But here I am with my dollar for another year; and now please tell me, am I too late for that course of lessons on real estate which you referred to some time ago? If not, I would like to have them. If too late, all right; serves me right. I ought to have made use of the opportunity while it was here, but just did not.

I have just returned from our State Fair at Hot Springs. We had a splendid exhibit of all agricultural products. Our stock show was not what it ought and could have been. I find a good fair to be one of the very best schools for the education of our people, and an object lesson that all our young people especially ought to see.

The recent rains have retarded the gathering of crops. We had our first ice of the season on the night of the 31st of October. This has been a fine fall for the seeding of new meadows, and our farmers have generally taken advantage of the time, and more grass and clover, wheat, winter oats and rye have been sown than ever before.

Hope to write you of other things in a short time. Yours for long life and success for the RURAL WORLD.

**T. B. WILLIAMSON.**

Arkansas, Nov. 1st, 1913.

**NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.**

Editor RURAL WORLD: My friend, Joe Decker, last year raised \$54 worth of clover hay and seed to the acre, on land that cost only \$35. He has been reading one side of the sweet clover question, may be Mrs. Mardis' letters, and when I met him on the street the other day he said enthusiastically, "I believe I'll sow fifty acres of sweet clover." I said, "You'd better try ten."

I then told him that we have sown and resown and haven't a single plant; that experts say that it must have lime and inoculation the same as alfalfa, and if we go to that labor and expense we may as well sow alfalfa.

Another friend came up and said: "Go up here by Blank's and get some plants and set them." It looks too slow and expensive. However, Mr. Lyon has promised me a little seed that he thinks will grow, and we shall try a small patch again for inoculation.

The only advantage sweet clover has over alfalfa, so far as I can learn, is that it will grow on thinner soil, if it can be started.

The shredder had begun to hum, but a two-days' rain has stopped it indefinitely. This is the first time that soil has been wet enough to plow since last May. Some have millet and peas out yet. One said it was the first time he ever made hay in a snowstorm.  
**AGRICOLA.**

October 23.

**The Pig Pen****AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.**

Editor RURAL WORLD: The annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association will be held in the dining hall of the Stock Yard Inn, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, December 2, 1913, at 7 o'clock p. m.

In connection with our annual meeting arrangements are being made for a Berkshire Good Fellowship meeting, luncheon and smoker. It is hoped that we will have a large attendance of our members, so that we can get acquainted with one another and consider our mutual interests.

The topic for discussion will be "Berkshires at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

At this meeting occurs during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition, we trust that you will attend. Yours very truly,

**FRANK S. SPRINGER, Sec.**

**MORE PIGS, MORE PROSPERITY, DECLARES SWINE GROWER.**

Everyone in California who eats will be benefited by the California Swine Breeders' Association meeting at the University Farm at Davis, on Friday, November 7, for the growers are gathering to find out how to make a given amount of land or feed raise more pounds of better pork, how to put an end to hog cholera and other unnecessary diseases of swine, and how to breed and market hogs to the better advantage of farmer and consumer.

The growers want to put an end to the present wasteful extravagance of paying out hundreds of thousands in freight charges for hauling pork products from the Mississippi valley that ought to be raised in California. Hog cholera killed tens of thousands of hogs in California last year. The young they would have produced were lost also. This means that several hundred thousand dollars were thrown away needlessly, for if the swine breeder will use the serum the University of California supplies, he need never suffer any serious loss from hog cholera. As it was, the University cut down by thirty thousand the deaths from the disease and saved the State a quarter of a million. Not only prevention of hog cholera but of other diseases will be discussed. There will be also practical demonstrations of how to judge hogs, using as material animals of many breeds from the University's fine pure-bred swine.

Plans for the hog show at the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition will be discussed. Railroad representatives will tell about questions of transportation for the Exposition. Members of some of the larger packing firms will discuss the market situation and market demand.

All interested in the growing of hogs will be welcome at the Association's meeting at the University Farm.

**SELECTING BROOD SOWS.**

The season is now at hand for selecting brood sows, as this work should be done in October rather than later, as is the usual custom. The sows to be bred should be given every opportunity to develop bone and muscle, rather than a fat-producing ration such as should be fed to pigs intended for market. The practice of allowing young sows to run in the feed lot right up to the time when they are to be bred should be condemned, for it is harmful in checking their proper development as mothers, and when bred under such conditions

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they usually bring small litters. Select the young sows early and then give them plenty of pasture and let them run by themselves, says an exchange.

For success with pigs one's methods must go back to a good beginning for foundation; he must start right from the moment of buying or breeding his brood sows, because everything one does in pig breeding makes for profit or loss on the finished product. Start with the right kind of a sow. Make sure of her prolificacy, first of all; that is, see that she comes from a strain that gives large litters. Then again, get easy-feeding pigs, for unthrifty ones are impossible as money-makers. Next, we want pigs of the right type. There is no excuse for keeping scrub sows.

The brood sow should be large, roomy, and stand well on her toes; the shoulders should be smooth and deep; the back wide and slightly arched. There should be ample room for heart and lungs, provided by a wide, deep chest, well-sprung ribs and straight, deep sides. A good depth of chest and abdomen are especially important in a sow. If possible she should be selected from a large litter, for this is often an indication of fecundity. Each sow should have at least twelve well developed teats, thus providing proper nourishment for large litters. The sow should show quality, but not at the expense of constitution and vigor. When she has shown herself a prolific breeder she may profitably be retained as long as her reproductive powers are good.

In selecting a young brood sow, try to see the whole litter to which she belongs, for if one picks out a good one that has the same kind of brothers and sisters he can be sure he has not secured a "sport," or an accidental good one.

At the North Platte experimental sub-station records have been kept of the summer feeding of pigs on alfalfa pasture for seven years, including 1,168 pigs in all. The average weight of these pigs when experimental feeding was begun was fifty-nine pounds each, and when it was closed 124 pounds each. The average daily gain was .7 of a pound per head. For each 100 pounds of increase in weight the pigs ate, on the average, 312 pounds of grain.

**PURE-BRED SALE DATES.**

No charge will be made for announcing in this column the date and location and the name of manager or breeder, for sales to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

**Poland-Chinas.**  
 Feb. 5—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
 Feb. 10—C. L. Hanna & Son, Batavia, Ill.  
 Feb. 14—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
 Feb. 19—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
 Feb. 19—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
 Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
 Feb. 21—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.

**Duroc-Jerseys.**  
 Jan. 24—E. E. Bakle & Son, Prophetstown, Ill.  
 Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.  
 Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
 Feb. 22—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.

**Hereford Cattle.**  
 Dec. 30-31—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.  
**Holstein Cattle.**  
 Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

**The Shepherd****PLACE FOR SHEEP ON MANY FARMS.**

E. J. Idding, animal husbandman of the state experiment station, points out the advantages of having a few sheep on the farms of Idaho.

In the central and far eastern states small flocks of sheep are found on a large percentage of the farms. It has been found that ewes and lambs on the farm will make use of and do well on some farm wastes and feed material unsuited to other animals; that sheep consume and keep down 90 per cent of the various farm weeds and help in holding down brush and undergrowth, will make good returns from rough and unproductive land and return the farmer a fleece worth \$1 to \$2.25, and a lamb that can be sold at from \$3 to \$7 in late summer or fall. And the farmer does not miss the feedstuffs that go to produce these readily valuable products.

There is a similar field for small flocks in Idaho and other northwestern states. In the northern and central parts of the state, summer fallow, foul with weeds, could be cleaned up and made to yield a profit through sheep. Lanes, rough lands, aftermath following the hay crop and wastes of the grain fields are often of little value, but could be utilized to great advantage by sheep. Roughage for keeping a small band of ewes over winter is ordinarily abundant. Great areas in these sections do not grow enough mutton to enable the local butcher to depend for even a reasonable percentage of this necessary supply.

In Southern Idaho are grain and hay fields to be cleaned up, sugar beet brans with a feeding value for sheep of \$3 to \$5 a ton, native pastures often contiguous to the irrigated ranch, and bluegrass and various mixtures that can be kept growing vigorously until late in the fall by irrigation.

On the irrigated experimental farm at Gooding, Idaho, conducted in co-operation by the division of irrigation investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture and Idaho experiment station, one-half acre of irrigated mixed pasture has been set aside for sheep pasture. During the summer of 1912 this pasture easily carried six mature Lincoln rams and is now carrying eight ewes and five lambs.

George V. Leighton of the Boise Valley has received as high as \$2 per acre cash rental for bluegrass and white clover pasture grazed by sheep.

This subject is further discussed in Bulletin No. 77 of the Idaho experiment station, which gives in detail the results secured in feeding some 800 lambs on native fields at the Caldwell substation. A second portion of the bulletin takes up the discussion of the types and breeds of sheep and the management of farm flocks.



## The Dairy

### SPEED INDICATOR FOR CREAM SEPARATORS.

At the National Dairy Show which just closed at Chicago, it remained for a concern entirely out of the dairy industry to exhibit the newest idea in the entire exposition. The most talked of device was a speed indicator for cream separators.

This indicator was enthusiastically commented upon by the experts of the of the different experiment stations previous to the Chicago exhibition, but there for the first time the great majority of dairymen had an opportunity of watching its efficient operation.

Great interest was aroused in a contest where hundreds tried their skill at turning a cream separator both with and without the little speed registering device attached. As at the various state fairs, where like contests were conducted, not one contestant in 1,000 was able to turn the separator at the exact revolutions per minute which the manufacturer had marked on the crank handle.

It does not appear that the average dairyman appreciates just how much momentum one turn of a separator's crank gives the average cream bowl. As demonstrated in the various separator exhibitions at this year's dairy show, the bowl of the average cream separator is whirled 100 times or more by every turn of the crank. And some separators demand a speed of 10,000 to 14,000 revolutions per minute for the cream bowl.

Such conditions give one an idea of how important it is that an operator turn his cream separator crank at exactly the number of revolutions per minute marked by the manufacturer on the crank handle.

If the results of the attempts of the dairymen who tried their skill at the Chicago exhibition are any indication of the way the nation's cream separators are being turned, the country is losing millions of pounds of good, valuable butter fat every month in the year.

Here are some of the attempts:

Speed of contestant's machine at home  
—No indicator used:

Contestant A.....	60 R. P. M.
B.....	45 R. P. M.
C.....	60 R. P. M.
D.....	60 R. P. M.
E.....	60 R. P. M.
F.....	60 R. P. M.
G.....	55 R. P. M.
H.....	45 R. P. M.

Speed at which he turned separator, using indicator:

Contestant A.....	43 R. P. M.
B.....	35 R. P. M.
C.....	40 R. P. M.
D.....	48 R. P. M.
E.....	50 R. P. M.
F.....	47 R. P. M.
G.....	43 R. P. M.
H.....	34 R. P. M.

These are results taken at random from thousands of card records kept by the attendants at the exhibitions at the Chicago show and at the state fair exhibits.

Along with these results some of the tests made by various state experiment stations are extremely interesting.

Here is what the Indiana Experiment Station officials found out in recent tests:

In this experiment separators were run at three different speeds—low, normal and high. The low speed was twenty-five turns of the crank a minute. Normal speed was that indicated on the machines, and varied from fifty to sixty turns. High speed was from

seventy to seventy-five turns a minute. The table here shows a summary of the averaged results:

	Lbs. milk skimmed.	Per cent fat left in milk.	Pounds fat left in milk.
Low speed....	39.9	2.73	1.08
Normal speed	44.7	.06	.03
High speed....	46.3	.03	.01

The amount of milk run through was, of course, the same in each test, and all was drawn from identically the same supply.

It will be seen that at the low speed the butterfat left in the skimmed milk amounted to 2.73 per cent, which was more than half the amount of fat in the whole milk. For every 39.9 pounds of milk skimmed at low speed, 1.08 pounds of butterfat was lost. From a herd of ten cows, giving twenty pounds of milk a day each, the loss of butterfat at this rate would be five pounds a day. That is a very heavy loss, for think what it would amount to in one year.

Such demonstrations point conclusively to the fact that it is only a matter of time until every separator in use in the United States and every separator to be manufactured will be equipped with one of these money-saving and butter-fat increasing speed indicators.

Prof. Larsen, of the University of Pennsylvania, states that the average butter fat production in the United States of each cow is 160 pounds when it ought to be 260 pounds. Here is an invention which will do more to bring up the average than any other mechanical device yet invented.

### CHOICE GUERNSEY HERD ACQUIRED BY UNIVERSITY.

The entire "Fern Ridge" herd of choice Guernsey cattle has been purchased by the University of California to be used in instruction and observation at the University Farm at Davis.

J. H. Mackenzie of San Francisco has maintained this Guernsey herd for a number of years on his ranch at Yuba City. These cattle were carefully selected from some of the best herds in the East, including the Langwater herd of F. Lathrop Ames of North Easton, Massachusetts. In the Mackenzie herd the University has acquired one of the best herds on the coast. The King of Medfield, formerly head of this herd and sire of most of the young animals in it, with one of his sons, sold last year to an Oregon breeder, have been consistent winners throughout the upper coast fair circuit this fall. The herd includes cows as Langwater York Rose, by Imported Yeoman, champion at the last National Dairy Show; Questa Bloom Second, closely related to the Champion, Spotswood Daisy Pearl; and Royal Rival's Queen, by Imported Royal Rival. The University will retain all of the herd except such bulls as are not needed.

### THE DAIRY BULL.

There must be a guarantee in the breeding of the dairy bull to know that he comes from a line of producing cows, especially on the female side of his ancestry, and the closer up they are to him the better. Especially should he have a good mother, not only a good producer, but a cow with a perfect udder.

We hear of a great many cows going wrong in the udder by losing quarters. This is a thing that is hereditary, and if you breed from a bull whose dam was defective in the udder, the probabilities are a number of that bull's daughters will go wrong in the udder, which is a fatal defect as far as a dairy cow is concerned; one gets plenty of these defects without breeding them.

## Cattle

### SHELTER THE STOCK.

The other day I was sitting in my cozy home while the wind was howling on the outside and the rain was pattering against the window pane.

"How thankful I am for a pleasant and comfortable home," I said to myself. Then my mind turned to my farm animals. It was a satisfaction to think my horses, hogs and other animals were well housed from the chilling wind and rain. It certainly made me feel good to know that they were not suffering in the disagreeable out-of-doors.

I have come to the point in my treatment of farm animals where I cannot rest easy day or night if I know my stock is suffering from the elements or from any other cause for that matter. I have often stayed up all night with a sick horse. I simply could not rest until I knew the animal was better or had passed the bounds of human help. The man who is trying to be merciful and kind will not neglect his suffering animal.

Yet, strange to say, there are many farm animals left out in the cold winds and rains of the fall to suffer day and night. Just this morning a cold rain was driving from the southeast, and I saw several milk cows shivering as they stood against a barbed wire fence. No refuge from the icy wind and rain. Their owner, too, will grumble when he fails to get the usual quantity of milk. How much better and more profitable for the farmer to have a shed or barn to which these animals could run in such weather. The cows that fall in milk early in the fall will seldom ever increase the flow during the winter.

The wise farmer soon learns that it is not only an act of mercy to shelter his stock, but that it actually pays in dollars and cents, for the horse and cow that shivers in the biting winds must necessarily consume more food



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to keep up the heat of their bodies. I am convinced that the housed animal can be wintered on one-third less grain and roughage than the animal that must endure the elements.

The hogs that are sheltered from the cold will fatten more rapidly, get to market earlier and bring the greater profit from the least amount of corn. This means money and time saved for the farmer. So the expense of the shelter should not be considered. It will be paid for in the grain saved. Beside the health of the animal kept from the storms will be better. If a person will take cold or pneumonia from exposure to the storms, will not farm animals do the same? They may be stronger, but there is danger nevertheless.

Then the farmer who owns stock should make a special effort to provide good warm homes for them this winter. Repair sheds and build new ones early. Then there will be no suffering from early fall rains and cold snaps.—W. D. Neale.

The wintering of live stock is much more of a problem this year than usual because of the short yield of feed crops. It is believed that the topic, "Wintering of Live Stock," will be very timely for the November meetings of farmers' institutes. These topics are suggested for discussion: Possibilities in rough feeds; the best methods of wintering the breeding cow; the best method of wintering young stock; alfalfa as a help in balancing the ration; concentrates to supplement rough feeds; co-operation to secure concentrates, such as cottonseed meal and linseed, at wholesale price.

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For Catalog write  
ABRAHAM KENICK  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

50 HIGH-CLASS ANGUS  
Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p. m.  
For Catalog write  
CHAS. GRAY,  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

50 BEST HEREFORDS  
Friday, Dec. 5th, 1 p. m.  
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## ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Thomas Gorman of Sullivan County, Mo., had a load of cattle and a load of hogs on Monday's market, consigned to Long, Harlin & Co.

J. M. Nichols, of Callaway County, Mo., had 88 hogs on Thursday's market, averaging 199 pounds, that sold at \$7.82½, by Long, Harlin & Co.

Friend Bros., of Mansfield, Mo., had a load of pigs on Monday's National Stock Yards market that brought \$8.40 straight. They were sold by Hess.

P. B. White of Washington County, Ark., was on Monday's market with one load of hogs that were sold by Long, Harlin & Co. at satisfactory prices.

J. W. King, of Newburn, Tenn., was on the market Monday with a load of butcher cattle to Clay, Robinson & Co. which were sold at satisfactory prices.

J. L. Zoll, of Vermont, Ill., had a mixed car of cattle and sheep on Monday's market to Rafferty Commission Co. that were sold at satisfactory prices.

R. C. Kisse, of Christian County, Mo., came in Monday with a shipment of hogs which were sold for good prices by Shippers' Live Stock Commission Co.

D. M. Halliburton, of Macon County, Mo., had one load of hogs on Monday's market, which were sold at \$8.20 per hundred by Milton-Marshall Live Stock Com. Co.

W. J. Baker, of Brookfield, Mo., had a load of light butcher hogs on Monday's market, including yearlings at and sold at \$8.15 per hundred by Hess Commission Co.

L. L. Floyd of Camden County, Mo., was on the National market Monday with 39 head of cattle averaging 646 pounds, that were sold by Moody Commission Co. at \$7.90.

Joseph Shepherd of Salem County, Mo., was in with a load of hogs Monday of his own feeding, which sold for \$8.30. Shippers Live Stock Commission Co. handled the sale.

W. D. Clemons, of Howell County, Mo., consigned a load of butcher stuff to Milton-Marshall Live Stock Commission Co. on Monday, which was sold at satisfactory prices.

Leo McManamy of Old Monroe Mo., had a consignment of cattle on Monday's market, including yearling at \$8.50 and steers at \$8.75. Rafferty Commission Co. handled the sale.

J. H. Masterson, of Monroe County, Mo., was on the market last week with one load of heavy cattle which were sold at \$8.45 per hundred by Shippers Live Stock Commission Co.

Worsham & Hudson of Wright County, Mo., were represented on Monday's market with two cars of sheep, which were sold by Rafferty Commission Co. at \$4.60 per hundred.

I. L. Jeffress, of Cooper County, Mo., was on Monday's market with a load of hogs, averaging 224 pounds, which were sold by Shippers' Live Stock Commission Co. at \$8.25 per hundred.

T. W. Grimm, of Van Buren County, Iowa, was on the market last week with a consignment of hogs, which averaged 191 pounds and sold at \$7.80, through the agency of Long, Harlin & Co.

W. T. Barker of Scotland County, Mo., was on the market with three loads of cattle, hogs and sheep Monday, which sold for satisfactory prices, by Shippers Live Stock Commission Company.

Rudolph & Brownfield of Cooper County, Mo., were represented on Monday's market with a load of 1,230-

pound cattle, which were sold by Woodson-Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co.

R. L. Stites accompanied a shipment of cattle from Schuyler County, Mo., for Morrow & Stites. They were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. at a price that satisfied the shippers.

J. A. Adkins, of Bald Knob, Mo., came in Monday with a load of southern cattle, averaging 678 pounds. The lot sold at top of the southern market, \$6.25, through the agency of Moody Commission Co.

J. N. Pool, of Thompson, Ark., had a load of 144-pound Arkansas hogs on the market Monday which sold at \$8.00 per hundred by Clay, Robinson & Co., an exceptional price for this weight Arkansas hogs.

Phillips & Crawford, regular shippers of New Madrid County, Mo., had four loads of cattle on the market Monday, consigned to Milton-Marshall Live Stock Commission Co., and were sold at satisfactory prices.

D. C. Kinney of Macoupin County, Mo., was a visitor on the National Stock Yards market Monday. He had in a mixed car of cattle that were sold at satisfactory prices by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co.

F. F. Davis, of Boone County, Mo., was on Monday's National Stock Yards market with a load of 1,200-pound steers that sold for \$8.50 per hundred through the agency of Shippers' Live Stock Commission Co.

J. N. Phillips & Co., regular live stock shippers of Goshen, Ark., were represented on Monday's market with two loads of cattle that were sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

Malone, Griffith & Buster of Calleo, Mo., were represented on the market Monday with one load of hogs to Hess Commission Co., which sold at \$8.25. Mr. Buster accompanied the shipment and was well pleased with the sale.

Andy Herrington, of Adair County, Mo., was on Monday's market with a consignment of 165 hogs, averaging 200 pounds. They were sold at \$8.25 per hundred, the top of Monday's hog market, by Moody Commission Co.

Sharp & Kinhead of Hernando, Miss., were represented on the market Monday with a car of cows and a few calves which struck a 10 high market and sold well. Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. handled the shipment.

Chas. Hummert, of Gasconade County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with a consignment of hogs, including 64 averaging 237 pounds at \$7.85, and 60 head, averaging 223 pounds at \$7.85. They were sold by Long, Harlin & Co.

R. H. Dillinger, of Carbondale, Ill., was a visitor to the National Stock Yards Monday. He accompanied a shipment of cattle that was consigned to Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co. and were sold at a good price.

Cook & Lawless, regular shippers of Paloma, Ill., were represented on Saturday's market with two loads of hogs, one load topping the market at \$8.10, also a load of 119-pound hogs at \$7.65. They were sold by Hess Commission Co.

T. L. Buford, prominent feeder and shipper of Schuyler County, Mo., was on the National Stock Yards market Monday with a shipment of 230 lambs, which sold at \$7.70, the top of Monday's market. They were sold by Moody Commission Co.

On Monday a mixed car of cattle was received from W. A. Lall of

Eight Mile, Jackson County, Ark. Mr. Lall is a type of the up-to-date stockman of his state and he is heard from quite frequently. He ships to the National Live Stock Com. Co.

George Fennewald, a regular patron of the National Stock Yards market from Audrain County, Mo., was here Monday with a shipment of 56 steers, averaging 1,430 pounds, which were sold at \$8.65 per hundred by Woodson-Fennewald Live Stock Com. Co.

Lewis & Ford, regular shippers of Audrain County, Mo., had a load of good steers on Monday's market, averaging 1,427 pounds, which were handled through the agency of Woodson-Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co. and brought \$8.90 per hundred.

R. W. Walker & Son of Monroe County, Mo., was on last Wednesday's market with 60 head of yearling steers, averaging 823 pounds, which sold at \$9.00; also 31 head of heavier cattle at \$8.75, all of their own feeding. The cattle were sold by Shippers Live Stock Commission Co.

T. A. Barrows of Clark County, Mo., accompanied a shipment of two cars of mixed cattle to the National Stock Yards market Monday. Mr. Barrows expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the results, as the sale made by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co. made him a nice profit.

Talking about odd cows commanding long prices at times reminds us that last Monday a prime butcher heifer that came in a consignment of cattle from L. Annis of Xenia, Clay County, Ill., notched the unthought of price of \$9.50 per cwt. The credit of this sale was due the National Live Stock Commission Co.

Dobbins Bros., of Saline County, Mo., was represented on Monday's market with three cars of hogs, including 83 head of 260-pound hogs at \$8.30, the top of the market. They also had 135 head of 190-pound average at \$8.25, within a nickel of the top. The consignment was handled through the agency of Shippers' Live Stock Commission Co.

Frequently odd cows command a long price, but when a full carload brings \$7 per cwt there is something to talk

about, and it's a good price these days of high values. This sale was made for C. Morris, a prominent farmer and stockman of Wayland, Clark County, Mo. The National Live Stock Commission Company had the distinction of placing this sale over the scales. They sold last Monday.

Nearly every week our genial friend, J. P. Moore, of Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., can be counted upon for a consignment of either cattle, hogs or sheep. On Monday this week he had in a car of the "wooly" articles, and by the way, he topped the sheep market at \$4.60 and the lamb trade at \$7.65. Some "stunt." The National Live Stock Commission Company handled his consignments.

J. H. Lawrence of Fairfield, Ill., a regular shipper of live stock, was on the National Stock Yards market on Monday. He accompanied a shipment of cattle, which were sold very satisfactorily by White Commission Co. Mr. Lawrence says he thinks this market is improving every year. He did ship exclusively to eastern markets, but now believes St. Louis will soon control all the shipments from his territory.

### ST. LOUIS HIGH ON TOP AND BULK.

Market—	Top.	Bulk.
ST. LOUIS .....	\$8.30	\$7.90@8.20
Chicago .....	8.25	7.90@8.15
Kansas City .....		7.60@7.85
Omaha .....	7.85	7.65@7.80
St. Joseph .....	7.90	7.60@7.85

### NEW ORDER FOR CATTLE SHIPPING.

#### Rule of Texas Railroad Commission Does Not Meet With Favor.

The following order of the Texas railroad commission is not being received with much enthusiasm by cattlemen of this state, and a protest meeting is to be held at Austin November 11, which is to be attended by prominent cattlemen, as well as officials of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which is opposing the commission's actions:

"Live stock should be loaded so

## Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co. National Stock Yards, Illinois

**Our Motto:** "Giving Satisfaction," Good Fills, Good Sales, Prompt Returns and Reliable Market Reports

Why pay for poor service when ours costs you no more?

**We topped the market this year at \$9.80;  
we topped the market last year at \$10.80,  
which is the highest priced cattle ever sold  
in the history of this market.**

We sell all grades of Cattle, as well as Hogs and Sheep, just as high. **WHETHER YOU SHIP US ONE CAR OR A HUNDRED CARS, YOU RECEIVE THE SAME IDEAL SERVICE.**

We gladly refer you to any one for whom we have ever sold stock, as our satisfied customers are our best and only solicitors. **ALL WE ASK IS JUST A CHANCE TO SHOW YOU. WE ARE PLEASING OTHERS AND KNOW WE CAN PLEASE YOU.**

**Give Us Your Next Consignment**



that the animals cannot injure each other in transit. Shippers of mixed live stock should be cautioned to prevent such injuries, separating the different kinds of stock by partitions placed in the cars by shippers at their own expense. Bulls must be separated from cows, calves, steers or other kinds of stock, and when more than one bull is loaded in a car, or in a portion of a car, the shipper must be required to securely tie each of them so that they cannot fight or injure each other while on the car. The same rule will apply to stallions and jacks. Calves must be partitioned off from grown animals. Railway companies will not handle shipments of mixed live stock unless the different kinds of stock are separated by partitions and tied when necessary as outlined above."

### WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

**Cattle Offerings Moderate—Only Fair Supply of Hogs, 15@20c Higher—Sheep and Lambs Ready Sale at Higher Prices.**

Receipts Monday—Cattle, 6,200 head; hogs, 7,500; sheep, 3,500; horses and mules, 1,900.

**CATTLE**—Offerings of beef steers moderate and less than a dozen loads were of the choice class, although there was a nice sprinkling of good grades included. With only a moderate supply and a strong demand, sellers were independent to a certain extent. Practically the entire showing moved at an advance of a flat dime over the close of last week, while many sold 15c better. Sellers complained in places that they were unable to place heavy steers at prices which were any better than last week, but these cases were rare. The top was \$8.90, a load of 1400-pound heaves going at this price. Another load of nearly the same weight brought \$8.65. Bulk sold at \$6.85@8.45. Kansas steers brought \$6.75 for medium weights and \$7.65@7.85 for handy weights.

Heifers were in moderate supply and buyers did not show the tendency to neglect them that they did last week. Practically the entire showing, with the exception of choice grades, which were scarce, moved at advances of a big 15c and it was strong selling at that. A few heifers sold at \$8.50 and above, but bulk cleared at \$5.75@8.00.

There was only a moderate supply of cows and the small showing included a good sprinkling of the better grades. With a good butcher demand, packers found themselves forced to scramble to get what they needed. Prices were 10@15c higher on the bulk. Cannors and cutters were on a strong to shade higher basis. A moderate offering of bulls moved in a good, strong market.

The movement in feeding steers was slightly better and advances of a dime cleared the big end of the showing. There was still a light demand from country sources, few farmers being present at the session, and the attractive prices from the standpoint of the buyers are still evident. A few loads of feeders sold at \$6.40@7.10. Demand for stockers was light, but there was only a small supply available, and 10c advance was recorded.

While there was, as usual, the representative proportion of cannors in-

cluded in the Southern cattle supply, there was a good showing of she-stuff with flesh and a number of fair grade butcher cows and heifers. There was a good demand mainly from packers, and the market was active with a firm tone. Prices on practically the entire showing were on a 10@15c higher basis than the close of last week. Best cows and heifers sold in a range of \$5@5.50. Thin, shelly, cannor cows sold up to \$4.35. Good grade oxen went as high as \$5.75. A load of Louisiana calves brought \$6.85, the high price of the year for their weight. There was an early clearance.

**HOGS**—Only a fair supply was received for the first day of the week, and as there was a good demand, sellers were able to dispose of their hogs in a hurry and at higher prices. The general trade was called 15@20c higher than the close of last week. Early sales were 10@15c higher and the close was strong and 15@20c higher than on Saturday.

Several loads went at \$8.30 toward the close of the day, which was the top of the market, while the bulk of the offerings went at \$7.90@8.20. The market shows to be fully 50c higher than at the low time last week on good quality hogs. Pigs and lights did not show as ready sale as the medium and heavy hogs nor quite as much advance, but they were in pretty good demand. Poor kinds found a slow trade.

Strong weights were in best demand and showed the greatest advance and if good sold around the top of the market. Most of the good hogs went to the shippers and butchers at \$8.20 and upward. Packers purchased fed hogs as high as \$8.20, but they secured the bulk of their hogs at \$7.80@8.00, and purchased some plain grades at \$7.65@7.80, and the throw-out rough heavy packers at \$7.50@7.75.

Lights and pigs were on a higher basis, but those that were not strictly good did not show the full advance. Best grades of lights under 165 pounds sold at \$7.65@8.00, fair grades at \$7.25@7.60, best grades of pigs under 125 pounds went at \$7.35@7.65, fair to medium grades brought \$6.75@7.25, and the common kinds at \$5.75@6.35.

**SHEEP**—Lambs were 10@15c higher and ready sale, while sheep were just as ready sale and showed to be 15@20c higher.

The offerings were all natives and Southwesterns, and there was some pretty good lambs and sheep also received from the Southwest country. Best fat lambs sold at \$7.50@7.75, including Southwest lambs as high as \$7.60, but they were, of course, strictly good quality and fat. Other lambs that graded as medium to good went at \$7@7.40, and some poor kinds and culls at \$5@6.25.

Buyers did not sort the lambs very deep, owing to the strong competition, so that in reality there was more improvement to the trade than sales showed on paper. A choice lot of sheep went to one of the slaughterers at \$4.65, most of them at \$4.60, with a few at \$4.50@4.55. Slaughterers would have purchased a great many more sheep than they did had the supply been sufficient to meet their demands.

Stockers and choppers that were good found a pretty fair market, but not at any higher prices. Best grades brought \$3.35@3.85; plain kinds, \$2.60@3.25; cannors and cull sheep, \$2.20@2.50, and bucks at \$3.75.

**Cattle Department**  
J. W. Sanders  
H. B. Sanders  
F. F. Hunniger  
W. E. Talkington  
Geo. Tipton

**Office**  
F. L. Ballard  
Clara Lynch

**Hog Department**  
H. W. Mann  
Mike Daley  
**Sheep Department**  
D. P. Collins

Established 1872

Incorporated 1890

## BLAKELY-SANDERS-MANN CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants

All Stock Consigned to Us Will Receive Our Personal Attention

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Reference: The National Stock Yards National Bank

## NATIONAL STOCK YARDS ILLINOIS

Phone:  
Bell, Bridge 50.

Phone:  
Kinloch, St. Clair 1041

All Our Salesmen Are Members of the Firm

**HOG SALESMAN**  
J. W. Bowles

**CATTLE SALESMEN**  
J. W. Bibb  
E. C. Chambers  
J. H. Simcock

**SHEEP SALESMAN**  
A. K. Miller

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

ALL TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS ANSWERED PROMPTLY

## Shippers Live Stock Com. Co.

(INCORPORATED)

—Solicit Your Consignments of—

## Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

We Have Experienced Men That Make A Specialty of Buying Stockers and Feeders

National Stock Yards, Illinois.

L. B. BUCHANAN, President.  
J. W. BIBB, Vice-President and Mgr.  
J. W. BOWLES, Sec'y.

REFERENCE:

National Stock Yards National Bank,  
Bank of Eolia, Eolia, Mo.

PHONES:

Kinloch, St. Clair 1305  
Bell, East 636

### HORSES AND MULES.

**HORSES**—Offerings of horses and mules, 1,900 head. The market was in fairly good shape and no complaints were registered, as there was a good demand for the good quality kinds of chunks and drafters, and prices were steady. A few of the extra good, big, heavy-weight, quality kinds were offered and met with lively competition. All kinds of good quality work horses sold satisfactory.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250  
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200  
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200  
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135  
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150  
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75  
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275  
Saddlers ..... 150@250  
Plugs ..... 50@ 20

**MULES**—There is a special demand for the good quality kinds of fat cotton mules and these brought prices that were entirely satisfactory. This type of a mare mule that ranged from 15 to 15.3 hands high, met with one of the best demands that any type of a mule ever met with on the St. Louis market. The general trade is very good, and from all indications the usual winter mule trade is at hand.

16 to 16½ hands .....\$160@280  
15 to 15½ hands ..... 100@225  
14 to 14½ hands ..... 60@140  
12 to 13½ hands ..... 50@120  
Plugs ..... 20@ 75

As the evenings grow longer you will need plenty of good reading matter. Now is the time to renew your subscription

# YOU

will be most interested in what we have to say.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

HESS COM. CO., National Stock Yards, Illinois.



## SEED CORN

### Johnson County White.

Despite the dry weather we have some fine seed, and it is not going to last long either. We are now selecting seed in the field and will get more later on while husking the crop. It is our experience that it is best not to shell and ship before January 1, but we are now booking orders at \$2.50 per bushel for shelled, and \$3.50 per bushel for crated seed.

Send your orders soon, or you may get left.  
C. D. LYON,  
Georgetown, Ohio.

## Horticulture

### GENUINE BLUE GRASS—POA PRATENSIS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This winter grass ripens here in Missouri about June 15th. If the seed is not harvested during the next few days, it may be shed by the first shower of rain. It is gathered by using a two-horse cylinder harvester, which combs the seed off the stems. On account of the heat of the weather and the sultriness of the air during June, the few green stems which are gathered with the seed, commence to ferment, and would heat in twelve hours if the rough seed is not carefully spread on sheets and cured. The purifying of the seed is done later in factories with several different machines. The yield per acre of purified seed averages about fifty-six pounds. The seed of this plant, *Poa pratensis*, is known locally by different names, such as Kentucky Bluegrass and Smooth Stalk Meadow Grass, and *Wiesenrispengras*. The seed of the *Poa Compressa*, which is from Canada, and other inferior *Poas*, are often mistaken for the *Poa pratensis* seed.

The seeds of *Poa pratensis*, if scattered on the firm surface of moist, congenial soil during the months of August or September, and trodden in (rolling is not so effective), will send its roots in the course of a few years to a depth of ten feet and form a close sod, which will withstand drought and cold weather better than some trees.

Irrigation: Wetting a bluegrass sod during warm weather, when the plant is dormant, promotes the growth of summer grass and weeds. River water carries the germs of seeds in suspension. The dampness breeds worms which feed on the bluegrass roots.

CHAS. E. PRUNTY.

### ANOTHER POTATO PEST MAY BE INTRODUCED.

Potato growers in the United States are informed by the Department of Agriculture that it is hoped that a potato disease prevalent in parts of Europe and in Canada may be kept out of the United States by quarantine measures. This disease is known as "powdery scab."

The disease resembles the common scab, which is found widely distributed in this country, although the two diseases are readily distinguished by several characteristics. Affected tubers first show rounded, blister-like spots, a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in diameter. The skin over the pustules soon breaks, revealing a dark-brown, powdery surface composed mostly of spore balls, which serve to propagate the disease. The spots later enlarge and deepen, and frequently coalesce, forming large areas of diseased tissue, which makes the tubers unsightly and greatly reduces their market value.

Powdery scab is introduced into uninfected areas through the use of infected seed potatoes. Although practically unknown in the United States, traces of it have been found in one or two instances, and it is important to maintain a close watch to see that

it does not become established and further distributed.

This disease is reported to be widely prevalent in Ireland and Scotland, where there is this year a large crop of potatoes, which the growers would like to export to this country if they would be admitted.

A large mass meeting was recently held in Belfast, Ireland, to protest against the maintenance of the potato quarantine by the American Government, and resolutions were passed testifying to the freedom of the Irish crop from potato wart, and suggesting that a representative of the Irish Department of Agriculture proceed to America to confer with Secretary Houston. They were, however, apparently under the impression that the quarantine was based entirely upon the wart disease, whereas the Federal Horticultural Board has also taken the occurrence of powdery scab into consideration.

### WINTER COVERING FOR STRAWBERRIES.

There is probably no better covering for the strawberry bed during the winter than a layer of good, clean straw of some kind, though some growers prefer to use a mulch of strawy nature. Whatever material is used it should be as free as possible from the seeds of grass and weeds, otherwise they will cause trouble when they come up among the plants in the spring.

The covering should be applied after the ground becomes frozen late in the fall, and ought to be deep enough to prevent rapid freezing and thawing, say three or four inches. In this climate it is advisable to place boards, brush or poles on the mulch to hold it in place when there are strong winds.

The main reason for covering strawberry plants is to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil during cold nights and warm days. When plants are not protected they are likely to have their crowns and roots injured and may die. In addition to preventing this, the mulch will help retain moisture and may retard the blooming period for a week or ten days. The latter is advantageous since the killing of the blooms by the late frosts in the spring may be avoided.

When growth begins in the spring, the mulch is removed. Part of it may be worked around the crowns of the plants to form a clean bed for the fruit to rest on thus keeping it out of the dirt. The remainder is removed to allow irrigation and cultivation.—R. A. McGinty, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

### GROWING ALFALFA IN SEMI-ARID WASHINGTON.

1. Areas receiving considerable runoff from higher lands or light sub-irrigation are found occasionally within the rainfall belt of five to fifteen inches that often produce two good crops amounting to three or four tons per acre, but are no guide to what may be expected with the natural rainfall. They are misleading when so taken.

2. Where the rainfall is less than 15 inches and there is no runoff or sub-irrigation, one fair to light crop annually is all that should be expected, if every precaution in the culture of the crop is observed. This is better than one fair wheat crop every four to six years.

3. With less than twelve inches rainfall, farmers are advised to experiment with small tracts until they learn what they can do. Considerable risk is attached to establishing the crop with less than twelve inches annual rainfall.

Seed of the highest quality. (Seed

## SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,  
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,  
7, 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

will be examined without charge by the Department of Botany, State College, Pullman.)

A first-class summer fallow, offering a good supply of readily available plant food, stored moisture, freedom from weeds. A poor summer fallow is not safe. The young plants need every advantage.

No nurse crop. (Where the soil drifts a nurse crop would be necessary, but the success of alfalfa under such conditions is very doubtful.)

Seeding with a drill, as described in latest bulletin issued by the State College.

Very thin seeding, preferably in rows 30 to 42 inches apart for cultivation.

Thorough cultivation every year.

Care not to pasture close at any time.

We would strongly urge farmers throughout the semi-arid belt to give alfalfa a careful trial. As a forage and soil-improving crop for such conditions it is of the highest rank.

Popular bulletins Nos. 42 and 49 discuss the principles of dry land farming and Extension Bulletin No. 1 discusses the details of growing alfalfa without irrigation. These may be secured from the Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash., upon request.

GEO. SEVERANCE,  
Agriculturist.

State Expt. Station, Pullman, Wash.

### CORN SHOW OFFERS A PRIZE OF \$25.

A cash prize of \$25 will be given at the eleventh annual Missouri State Corn Show, to be held January 12-16, 1919, at the University of Missouri, for the largest yield of corn grown in the State. A gold watch is offered as first prize on both white and yellow corn in each of five sections of Missouri. These prizes are given in both the young men's and boys' classes. The Missouri Ruralist offers a

loving cup for the best single ear of corn shown by a boy or young man.

Any information concerning the rules for competition may be obtained by writing to T. R. Douglass, secretary of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, Columbia, Missouri.

### SEED CORN.

Good, pure-bred seed corn is in demand this season, and prices on good seed, whether in the ear or shelled, are going to be high. Breeders who have good seed corn are holding to it for good prices, and it behooves the man who is in need of good seed to buy it at the earliest possible moment, for the longer this part of the purchasing is put off, the more it is going to cost. Every breeder and feeder of live stock, no matter what kind cannot afford to be without good seed corn, for corn being his staple stock food, it is up to him to get the highest production possible from the acreage planted. The hog and sheep men are all going in for pure-bred seed corn, for they have found a more uniform stand from its planting, and more and better corn and sales for the surplus seed. Hogging and sheeping the corn down is becoming decidedly popular, and the more corn per acre the better the foraging for the hogs and sheep. There are a few advertisers now running their ads in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD advertising their pure-bred seed corn, these men attempting to get in early and cash in on the element of timeliness. Those who have pure-bred seed corn for sale could profit greatly by inserting an ad in this paper, for it will doubtless prove profitable. The rate is very low and for just a little cash expenditure the probabilities are you will dispose of your surplus seed corn at a very attractive figure.

To secure a merit badge in forestry, boy scouts are required, among other things, to identify 25 kinds of trees.

## MEAT FROM THE SHELL

OR  
HOW TO MAKE A DOLLAR STRETCH



PRICE 50¢



A THOUSAND THINGS  
WORTH KNOWING  
AND DOING



"MEAT FROM THE SHELL, or How to Make a Dollar Stretch," is such a valuable and helpful book that we recommend it to our readers, and fully believe that when they receive a copy and read it that they would not sell it for three times what it cost. Send prepaid with one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, \$1.00. Send your order at once.



## The Poultry Yard

### THE MISCHIEF DONE BY THE OLD ROOSTERS.

We do many things without rhyme or reason. Some of them we do in spite of the fact that we know better. To which of these belongs the practice of having males running with our farm poultry the year round is hard to determine. A good many of us who have given our poultry a little more thought and attention than is usually accorded it, have time and again felt a warmth under our collar as we stood helplessly by in the late summer and fall and watched one or more lusty cockerels annoying the flock. We have felt mean about it, but like the fellows who were not caring, we did nothing about it.

Now the fact is, there is no more thorough "pest" or a bigger abomination on the farm, beginning annually about this season of the year, than a lot of cockerels running about loose. They should go off to market or be penned separately just as soon as they start to crow and to shoot red combs. I put "go off to market" first, because it is a sure thing that there is as much actual profit in selling surplus cockerels at a very tender age as there is in feeding and keeping them until they are nearly or full grown. This is especially true up to about August 1. After that date there is sometimes a glut (or danger of it that early this year), and low prices may continue until after Thanksgiving or even Christmas.

There are strong reasons to doubt if poultry meat in the form of cockerels after they have reached mating age and run with females is ever produced at a profit. The sensible thing to do then is to market them just previous to that period. They won't be quiet and lay on meat profitably and they won't let anything else in the way of poultry either grow or produce. To repeat then the thing to do is to sell them off early and realize the high prices early each spring chickens bring.

#### Marketing Cockerels.

Usually it is desirable to pen all cockerels that have grown up on free range for a week or two weeks before sending off to market. The penning place should be a cool, quiet place like a barn basement. When first penned they should be fed sparingly and the amount fed be gradually increased until at the end of the third day they can have all they will eat. Corn, milk and beef scrap is a splendid combination. Better still is very finely ground oats, corn and middlings mixed with sour milk and fed as wet mash three or four times daily. If sold early enough the occasion for this special fitting for market or fattening is small, but the older or larger the bird the more occasion there is for it if any reasonable return is to be got out of them.

Another solution of the cockerel nuisance is caponizing. In parts of New Jersey, and to a lesser extent in Southeastern Pennsylvania, caponizing is quite commonly practiced

and farm after farm may have from one to three or four hundred capons. These sections support men who make a specialty of caponizing cockerels and some of these men will caponize twenty thousand or more cockerels every season. Any farmer's boy with the aid of a good caponizing set can learn to do the trick easily and with dispatch. Or any farmer whose fingers have not thickened or stiffened too much can do it. The operation is, of course, a surgical one, and a delicate one at that, but it is not difficult to learn or to master. A capon is the entirely opposite to a cockerel; exceedingly mild and quiet and with seemingly only one object in life—to eat and grow. Capons sell at 100 per cent advance over cockerels and exceed them in weight by from 25 to 50 per cent. They will keep on growing into profit until the following spring, and will be found good, tender table poultry well into their second summer.

Farmers who keep poultry primarily for table purposes are especially prone to let a lot of cockerels "run." But the practice is highly unprofitable and inconsistent with good management. Likewise, if the time or labor is considered, and it must be on a farm nowadays, penning any number of cockerels for any length of time is poor practice. The easy solution is caponizing.

#### HOW TO KEEP POULTRY FREE FROM LICE.

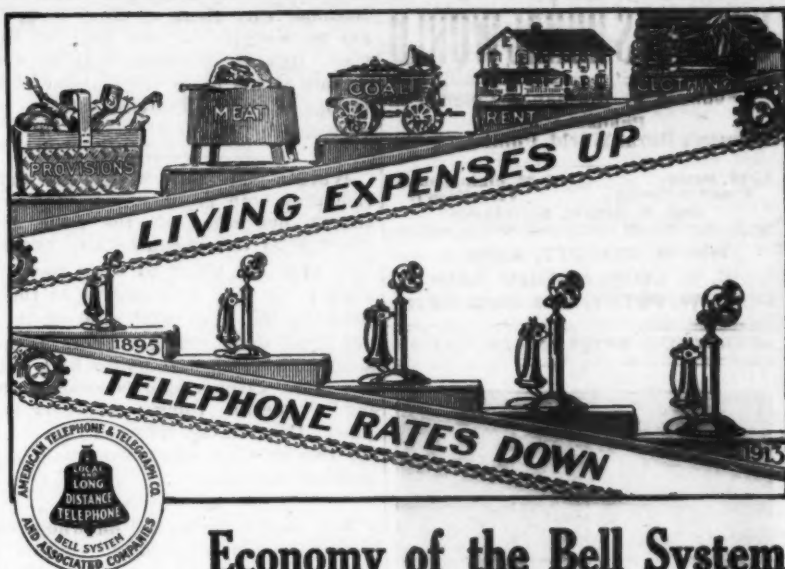
One of the most difficult problems which the poultry keeper has to meet is that of keeping his poultry houses and stock reasonably free from lice, mites and other external parasites.

In keeping the poultry plant free from lice there are two points of attack, one, the birds themselves; the other, the houses, nests, boxes, roosting boards, etc.

In using any kind of lice powder on the birds themselves it should always be remembered that a single application of powder is not sufficient. When there are lice present on a bird there are always unhatched eggs of lice—nits—present, too. The proper procedure is to follow up a first application of powder with a second at an interval of four days or a week. If the birds are badly infested at the beginning it may be necessary to make still a third application. To clean the cracks and crevices of the woodwork of houses and nests of lice and vermin a liquid spray or paint is probably the most desirable form of application.

A splendid lice powder may this made at a cost of only a few cents a pound in the following way: Take three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid, mix these together and add gradually while stirring, enough plaster of paris to take up all the moisture. The liquid will be uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster. When enough plaster has been added the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish brown powder, having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor.

Do not use more plaster in mixing than is necessary to blot up the liquid. This powder is to be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin. The bulk of the application should be in the fluff under the wings. Its efficiency, which is greater than that of any other lice powder known to the writer, can be very easily demonstrated by anyone to his own satisfaction. Take a bird that is covered with lice and apply the powder in the manner just described. After a lapse of about a minute shake the bird, loosening its feathers with the fingers at the same time, over a clean piece of paper. Dead and dying



## Economy of the Bell System

Consider this significant fact: While most of the necessities of life have gone up, the price of telephone service, which is one of the essential factors in our commercial and social life, has moved steadily downward.

Although a pound of these necessities still contains but sixteen ounces, the telephone user has been getting more and more service for less money.

On the average, the people of this country pay 49% more today for food, fuel and clothing than they did in 1895. Since then, the decrease in the average rates for telephone service has been more than one-half.

At the same time, the efficiency and value of the service to the subscriber has vastly increased. Today he can talk to an average of five times as many persons in each exchange as he could eighteen years ago.

This is the inevitable result of the comprehensive policy of the Bell system, which brings together the associated Bell companies and the communities they serve.

Through the very size and efficiency of their organization they accomplish improvements and effect economies which give the greatest service at the lowest rates.

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One Policy      One System      Universal Service

lice will drop on the paper in great numbers. Anyone who will try this experiment will have no further doubt of the wonderful efficiency and value of this powder.

For a spray or paint to be applied to roosting boards, nest boxes or walls and floors of the hen houses, the following preparation is used: Three parts of kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid. This is stirred up when used and may be applied with any of the hand spray pumps or with a brush. In both of these formulae it is highly important that crude carbolic acid be used instead of the purified product. Be sure and insist to the druggist on getting crude carbolic acid. It is a dark brown, dirty looking liquid, and its value depends on the fact that it contains tar oil and tar oil bases in addition to the pure carbolic acid.

If poultrymen would worry less about ventilation and pay more attention to cleanliness, there would be less losses. Ventilation is needed, and if the houses are built on the scratching-shed order all will be supplied that is required. But if the fifth is allowed to accumulate in a hen house, all the ventilation that a scratching-shed house can afford will not prevent the entrance of disease.

#### THE REASON

Our Classified Ad. page is growing in because advertisers get results.

#### POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR.

Girard Poultry Show—Girard, Ill., Dec. 19, 1913. H. C. Rathgeber, secretary, Girard, Ill.

Alton Poultry Association—Alton, Ill., Dec. 10-13, 1913. A. F. Cousley, secretary, Alton, Ill.

La Belle Poultry Show—La Belle, Mo., Dec. 10-13, 1913. L. G. Larat, secretary, La Belle, Mo.

Granite City Poultry Association—Granite City, Ill., Nov. 18-21, 1913. J. W. Costley, secretary, Granite City, Ill.

River Valley Poultry Show—Trenton, Mo., Dec. 7-20, 1913. For information address V. O. Hobbs, Trenton, Mo.

Coliseum Poultry Show, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1913. Henry Steinmesch, secretary, 220 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri State Poultry Show—Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11-16, 1913. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Progressive Poultry Association—Mount Olive, Ill., Dec. 2-5, 1913. J. A. Schroeder, secretary, Mount Olive, Ill.

The Fort Worth Poultry and Pigeon Association—Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 22-29, 1913. Emmet Curran, secretary, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Centralia Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association—Centralia, Ill., Nov. 11-15, 1913. H. M. Baker, secretary, Centralia, Ill.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Poultry Association—Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 20-29, 1914. Charles M. Swan, secretary, Leavenworth, Kan.

St. Louis Poultry Show, 1015-1019 Washington Avenue—St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. St. Louis, Nov. 24-29. James J. Long, secretary, 4115 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show at Bucklin, Kan., Dec. 2-5, 1913. For information write C. W. Gresham, president, or Mrs. Orville King, secretary, Bucklin, Kan.



### BARRED P. ROCKS

300 fine ones; \$1.00 each for cockerels or pullets. Also M. B. Turkeys.

MRS. H. C. TAYLOR, Roanoke, Mo.

**GLEN RAVEN POULTRY FARM.** Home of the great layers and choice fowls. Eggs for hatching at all times. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock fowls, both young and old, for sale. Baby chicks in spring time. Place order now. Circular free. Write E. W. GREER, Farmington, Mo.



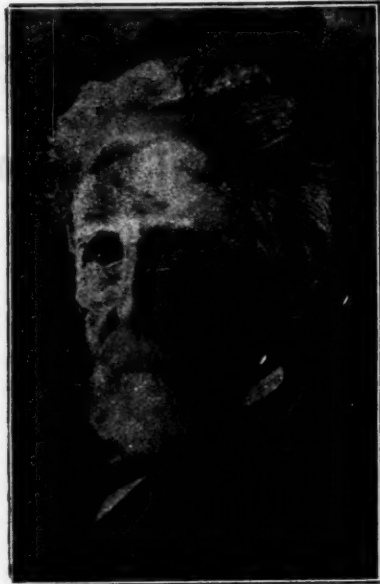
# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.  
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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum, or three years for Two Dollars—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis Mo., as second-class matter.

Make the best possible use of all the nice, warm days before winter sets in. Repairs made now will save you time and money.

The wonder is that the Senators who favor a central bank under full Government control and management, and who wish to push it as a rival of the Owen-Glass bill, should have secured Mr. Vanderlip, president of the

National City Bank of New York, to act as midwife for the birth of the plan. Bristow of Kansas may have to explain to his home folks his new relations with Wall street. It is all very interesting.

When a man and a woman get married they both promise a great many things, but when all the frills are taken away they mean nothing except that they are going to work co-operatively. If they both live up to their promises all goes well, and if they don't, all goes wrong. There is no such thing as success unless both pull together. Co-operation is accomplishing wonderful things wherever applied. Co-operation makes a task easy for two or more where one could not possibly succeed.

Will tourist traffic fall off when the Panama Canal is opened? That is a question over which the United Fruit Company has been puzzling, because there are 12 new steamers to build, and there is some doubt as to whether or not it will pay to fit them for carrying passengers or confine them to the banana trade. From the public's point of view, of course, the more frequent the sailings the better, and there are pleasant features to a voyage on a cargo boat that carries only a limited number of passengers. It may be a little dull for tourists who are seeking diversion, but quiet and restful.

"Two parcel post deliveries are made daily in the business district bounded by Chouteau avenue, Jefferson avenue, Biddle street and the Mississippi River," Postmaster Selph of St. Louis said. "One parcel post delivery is made daily in the other St. Louis territory, including the suburbs. Parcel insurance and the C. O. D. provision, inaugurated last July, have added greatly to the popularity of the service. The limit of weight in the first and second zones is 20 pounds and in the other zones 11 pounds. Perishable matter is unmailable beyond the second zone."

A backwoods preacher in Georgia, Rev. John McClure, says a dispatch from Atlanta, has been jailed for moonshining, but it is only fair to say that he asserts his innocence. Georgia authority tells us that this is by no means the first backwoods preacher who has been in trouble with the revenue authorities. "These men represent sturdy, uneducated, but by no means criminal mountaineers in remote corners of Georgia and Tennessee, who believe in all honesty that they have a God-given right to make whiskey if they want to, and that the interference of the revenue officers amounts to a restriction of their personal liberty."

The fifth annual convention of the Texas Industrial Congress, at which prizes aggregating \$10,000 in gold will be given to the contestants who have obtained the largest yields of field crops per acre at the least expense, will be held at Dallas on December 13, in the convention hall of the Chamber of Commerce. At this meeting of members of the Congress and delegates from the state at large, besides awarding the prizes, a report will be made of the year's work, and the officers of the Congress will be elected for 1914. The railroads of the state are expected to grant reduced rates to the convention as heretofore. The Congress began the contest at the commencement of the growing season with 10,869 contestants, located in 215 counties. Reports of yields and expense of production will be received until November 15, and are being tabulated and checked up as fast as they come in.

## TELEGRAPHIC CROP NEWS SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED TO ALL STATES.

As a result of requests from editors and editorial associations in many states, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the November crop reports for each state will be supplied to the newspapers in all states through the Central Weather Station located in each of the states.

This is an extension of the experiment of telegraphing the state crop returns to the Central Weather Stations in each of nine states, and having these telegrams duplicated at once and mailed to the newspapers and agricultural publications. Under this plan newspapers in 39 additional states will now receive full details of the state crops far more quickly than would be possible if these state crop details were put in the mails in Washington and had to travel by train long distances to the more remote states.

Under this plan the general summary of the crops for the United States will, as heretofore, be issued in Washington for telegraphic distribution. It has been found, however, that the conditions of crops within their particular states are of especial value to the farmers and producers, to whom the conditions in their own state are important in the marketing of their produce.

Under this plan the Department sends one telegram to the Central Weather Bureau in each state, and within a few minutes after the crop figures for the state are completed in Washington the Weather Bureau is enabled to mail copies of the figures from a central point within the state to all papers in that state.

## THE WATER SUPPLY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.

The responsibility for diseases due to polluted water is so often put on the water supplies of our large cities that the conditions in American rural districts are usually thought of, if not actually pictured in the public mind, as almost ideal. Naturally enough, farms which are remote from areas of congested population seem to be ideally situated for obtaining wholesome water. In reality, however, deplorably insanitary conditions as regards the farm water supplies prevail widely, if we may believe state and national government reports.

A large proportion of farm water supply in the less hilly portions of the country where springs are not abundant comes from shallow wells, which are particularly subject to contamination. Deep wells are safer, but are not entirely free from danger of pollution. The chemist of the Canada Experimental Farms, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, concludes from an examination of several thousand samples of water used on farm homesteads in Canada that "probably not more than one-third of them are pure and wholesome." Investigations made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in co-operation with the Minnesota State Board of Health, showed that of seventy-nine carefully selected and typical farm water supplies in Minnesota, mainly well waters, twenty were good and fifty-nine were polluted usually because of careless or ignorant management, and generally as a result of poor location or lack of protection against surface wash or infiltration. The ricers, surface reservoirs and cisterns investigated were found to be polluted to such an extent that it is doubtful whether satisfactory supplies can be secured for household use from such sources. In an examination of the rural water supplies in

Indiana it has been found that of the private rural water supplies examined, 177 were deep wells, 411 shallow wells, five ponds, forty springs, and twenty-seven cisterns. One hundred and sixteen of the deep-well waters were of good quality, forty-five were bad and sixteen doubtful. But 110 of the 411 shallow-well waters could be used, 209 were unequivocally bad, and forty-three were of doubtful quality. A large percentage of the waters used by the families in which typhoid fever had occurred was unequivocally bad.

With the development of the country, the growth of the population and the greater congestion in living centers, the danger of pollution of natural water supplies is vastly increased. Even wells can be improved and rendered less subject to pollution if proper methods of driving them deeper are employed. The best safeguard, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, is the education of the public to the underlying facts of contamination so that by the application of common sense the sources of danger can be avoided by property holders and others.

## CINDERS.

"I've got a cinder in my eye!" How frequently we hear this expression in the street, especially when the air is filled with dust and smoke, or anywhere beneath the network of elevated tracks. While this may seem a trivial mishap, and often is if the foreign substance is immediately removed from the eye, yet it is often a most serious thing, and the public at large little realizes that a seemingly unimportant accident of this sort may result in serious and permanent impairment of vision. The membrane covering the eyeball is a very delicate structure, and when even a tiny speck of any foreign matter lodges on it it quickly becomes imbedded. The irritation thus set up causes the person to wink the eye frequently, and each time the lid closes, rubbing against the particle, it tends to imbed it still farther into the membrane. The efforts of sympathizing friends to remove the offending speck with a handkerchief or a wooden toothpick, instead of helping the situation, usually results in making a bad matter worse, from the damage thus done to the tissue. Infection is then easily carried deeper into the tissue, and an ulcer results. If the process reaches this stage, even if the cause should be completely removed, it would perhaps be too late to prevent a scar after the ulcer heals. It might be so faint as to be hardly distinguishable, yet if it is situated just in front of the pupil, as very frequently happens, the vision of that eye would be seriously and perhaps permanently impaired.

The public should understand the seriousness of such occurrences, and public spirit should be aroused to the point of insisting on municipal regulation, eliminating smoke and dust as far as possible from city streets. Having the streets washed every night, as is done in many of the European cities, instead of having them swept during the day, and prohibiting the burning of soft coal within the city limits, would go a long way toward remedying this evil.

It is astonishing what an expert can see in the banking and currency bill with the naked eye. Victor Morawetz of New York sees a currency contraction sufficient to make a panic, while Prof. Platt Andrew, secretary of the National Monetary Commission, was never surer in his life of anything than that the bill as written involves inflation to the extent of a billion dollars. What are plain lawabiders to do when folks who know it all cannot agree?



## WHERE SHALL I GO?

By C. D. Lyon.

Four letters asking where to find cheap land, and I am answering all in this paper, also giving full information to all having land for sale, that I cannot give addresses, and that the best means of letting people know what you have for sale is to advertise it in our classified columns.

I could find good, cheap lands in a dozen counties in Southern Missouri and in Northern Arkansas.

When I say "cheap" I mean lands selling under \$20 per acre, and when I say "good" I mean lands that will grow 30 bushels of corn per acre.

If the intending purchaser falls into the hands of a land agent, skilled in all kinds of misrepresentation, he will probably have to pay \$5 per acre more than he would from the owner, and if I was seeking a new location I would deal with owners only.

Of course you will not find these lands as well improved as the lands of Indiana, Ohio or Illinois, but it costs less to build in most of the sections referred to than in older states.

In some cases you will have to buy 150 acres of land to get 50 or 75 acres of tillable land, but the rough part of your farm will grow sweet clover and pasture grasses, and may be as profitable in the end as your smooth, tillable fields.

## COLISEUM SHOW, ST. LOUIS, NOV. 25TH TO DEC. 1ST, 1913.

The premium list of the Coliseum Show, St. Louis, is out; and it is so different from any poultry premium list ever issued, that it is worth sending for. The list is extremely liberal, and all cash except 20 solid silver cups, and several other cups by specialty clubs. The Coliseum is one of the finest halls in the country for a poultry show. The judges, nine in number, are all good ones; the premium list says who they are, and what they will handle. The Coliseum Show will be penned, and the feeding of the exhibits entrusted to Spratts Patent. Catalogue of the show, giving names and address of every exhibitor at the opening, and a marked catalogue showing all the winners out Thursday.

Another feature of this show will be an exhibit and demonstration work, including moving pictures of the Mo. State Poultry Board, Mr. T. E. Quisenberry and Mr. Ralph Searle in charge. Lectures by Prof. Rice of Cornell University, and other prominent institute workers. The Coliseum is fortunately arranged with an annex for just such work; all under one roof, and all at one price of admission. For further particulars, address Henry Steinmesch, Sec. and Treas. Coliseum Show, 220 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

## NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As Mr. Lyon says, "Talk about weather!" Snow, rain, cold, warm. We were about ready to shred fodder, but the rain and snow have postponed it indefinitely.

The best crop of peas in our township is still in the shock. He was out yesterday, October 28, shaking them up so they would dry today, and they are covered with snow.

Another has some millet down and another finished sowing wheat yesterday. Early sown wheat looks well. Mr. Lyon says that the fly is damaging early wheat. Now, I did not know that the fly injured wheat in the fall, but that they lay eggs in the fall and do their work in the spring like chinch bugs. Will Mr. Lyon give the life history of the Hessian fly?

One township in our county voted

a tax for hard roads, but some old "standpatters" got out an injunction and delayed the work, and now they have a little rock down, and where it is graded the mud is hub deep. There will always be "lifters and leaners."

Some of your correspondents threaten us with some poetry, but if they have any regard for our feelings they will not inflict such punishment. The "Hoosier Poet," in collecting his poems for a complete volume, has "cut out" 180. If a town poet does this, it would be better for those who never scanned a line to cut them all out.

Now I shall catch it.

AGRICOLA.

## PLANT IMPROVEMENT.

By C. D. Lyon.

Improvement of plants by seed selection is getting a good deal of attention, and apropos of an article mentioning an improved strain of timothy, I recall an incident of fully fifty years ago. An old fellow whom we all knew as "Uncle Perry," told father that as he was walking across a field of ripe timothy one Sunday, he picked a gallon of seed heads, selecting the largest and from the tallest stalks, rubbing the seed out by hand. He was a tenant farmer, and had no place to sow the seed, so that fall he scattered it on a small area in a field of his brother-in-law. Father cut the meadow where the selected seed was sown, and noted the fact that on a certain spot the yield was much above the average, with the seed heads fully a half larger than the rest.

Uncle Perry told him the story of the selected seed, but as the old fellow was a great joker and apt to tell any kind of a yarn that suited his purpose, little attention was paid him, although I heard him tell the same story years afterward, and say "Squire Lyon saw it, and he cut the grass."

Professor Willet M. Hayes made some valuable experiments in the selection of grass seeds some ten years ago, but the plain old tenant farmer was many years ahead of the great scientist.

## NOTES FROM SCOTT COUNTY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I saw an article in my paper from Brother C. D. Lyon about soy beans. I enjoyed reading it very much, and am very anxious to learn something about this soy bean business, and would also like to know something about threshing them, as Brother Lyon says he can raise 35 bushels to the acre, it seems to me that it would pay to raise some and thresh them and bail the hay and feed it to stock. As I raise a good many stock I would like very much to have some information about the threshing and bailing of the soy bean, as the soy has been a doubtful plant to me, as I had a neighbor some three years ago who tried a patch of them and I did not think they looked very profitable. But they were not tended to very well and had a good many big weeds grown up in them, and he turned his stock on them, and it did not look to me like they amounted to much, so I never paid much attention to them any more till this spring, and then we concluded to try a patch about two acres on an old pasture and feed lot. We planted with a corn and pea planter, with the soy in the pea boxes, and when I got through I concluded that they were not thick enough, so I turned right around and planted right back in the same rows, and then we did not get a good stand. But I must tell Brother Lyon that he has not got any soy beans at all. I was in our patch the other day looking at the hogs that we had in the bean patch, and

they had been there for some days, and I picked up one stalk that had 285 pods on it, and so I went back the next day and got three more stalks, and I counted them and they had as follows: 342, 351 and 406, and I must tell Brother Lyon if he wants some soy bean land he must come down in Southeast Missouri, right here in Scott County, and here he can see as fine land for soy beans or anything else as he has ever seen anywhere, and if he will come here we will make him as welcome as he ever has been made anywhere. Now if this little scrib misses the waste basket I will write again.

WM. CANHAM.

Scott County, Mo.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

By C. D. Lyon.

As it alternated rains and snows this morning, I feel glad that we have put in our best licks to do up all the little jobs on the farm, and that I do not have to be out in the nasty weather, but Grant don't seem to mind it, as I see that he is out with the shotgun hunting rabbits, and I guess that he enjoys it as well as I did forty years ago, when no weather was too bad to hunt in.

We did not turn the stock on the stubble field until about ten days ago, and as blue grass along the fences and ravines was very fine, I never saw cattle improve as fast in so short a time. About two acres of rye on rough land was left uncut, and I notice many grains of rye in the droppings of the cattle, as the season since harvest has been so dry that the rye has not rotted, and has kept about as well as in a bin.

As some of the folks were going to town the other day, they saw an old bitch and her pups killing and eating chickens, but the owner of the poultry was too slow to get a shot at the dogs.

One cannot blame the poor, starving dogs, but it would seem that a good load of shot well distributed in the anatomy of the man who abandoned the dogs would be the proper thing.

It is said that this lot of dogs have killed \$100 worth of poultry in that neighborhood, and that they have been at it for six months.

I like a cat about as well as any old maid does, but I am getting rather doubtful about their value. Whenever rats or mice get bad about the house we have to set traps and catch them, in spite of the fact that we have an old cat that always has three or four kittens, and is constantly carrying in rabbits, field mice, birds and chipmunks. Wife, who does not like cats, says that she will have to move the kittens out of the smoke house for fear the rats will kill and eat them.

We have a spring that furnished three to five barrels of water per day all through the dry season, when most springs were dry, and now since the rains have come and the dry springs have plenty of water in them, our good spring is nearly dry—not a barrel of water a day in it. This is one of the curious things in nature that we run across every year, and I cannot explain it.

It will pay all those who have potatoes to spend a little extra time in protecting them from frost this winter, as I look for the highest priced seed potatoes next spring in many years. High priced seed usually means a very big potato crop the next fall, as everybody plants liberally in the hopes of high prices again.

August Koch, on 12 acres situated near Rocheport, Mo., this year raised 200 bales of hay, 17 bushels of clover seed, and 50 bushels of potatoes, making the revenue from this little patch of ground about \$30 per acre.—Columbia Herald-Statesman

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Ben R. Smith of Edwards this year planted  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of peanuts, a sample of which was left at the Enterprise the first of the week. He thinks they will be a profitable crop for Benton county, as they will yield good on thin land and are an excellent hog feed. The tops are cut for hay and then hogs are turned in on the peanuts. A good year they will yield 60 or more bushels to the acre. Peanuts are grown extensively for stock feed in the South.—Benton County Enterprise.

One of the biggest cattle sales ever transacted in the Ozarks was that effected several days ago in Crawford county when John Schweider, brother of William Schweider of the Schweider Trunk Company, and Claude Bass sold 540 head to a Saline county stock buyer for the neat sum of \$27,000. The sale, which was the largest individual deal in cattle in the history of the county, is also probably one of the largest ever known in the state in a single transaction.—Marshfield Mail.

Porter Taylor, who was one of the judges at the Horse Show at St. Louis the past week, returned home Sunday. He says the horses at this show were the best lot he has ever seen together at the Horse Show or anywhere else. This show has proved to be such a success that the St. Louis people have decided to make it a permanent affair and continue it hereafter. Mr. Taylor, as usual, gave eminent satisfaction in his decisions. He was one of the judges in saddle horse rings.—Montgomery Standard.

E. R. Evans, rural carrier of R. 2, reports that a team of horses with which C. C. Collins, a farmer living seven miles east of Trenton, was gathering corn yesterday became suddenly sick and died, the result of eating fodder, while hauling the wagon through a field. Another team, he says, which was being used in the same field, also took sick and their condition was serious when he left the farm Friday. Several similar cases have been reported this fall and the majority of farmers are using muzzles on their animals when gathering corn.—Trenton Republican.

W. H. Burke, of W. H. Burke & Son, Bolivar, Mo., is in charge of an ideal herd of Poland China hogs. Mr. Burks believes, and there are many who share his opinion, that he has one of the greatest hogs on earth in point of size, as he is exhibiting on the grounds a boar that tips the beam at 1,021 pounds. If one saw nothing else at the show except "Freighter," for that is the name of the wonderful hog, he would be well repaid for his trip to the grounds, as the animal is a whole show by itself. But there are other fine specimens in Mr. Burks' exhibit as he has 15 head that can't be beaten anywhere.—Pine Bluff Commercial.

This paper has always endeavored to each week give some items of special interest to its farmer friends. Since COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD has copied items from its columns for seven successive weeks we feel that we have succeeded in doing that thing. The RURAL WORLD is one of the best agricultural papers of the Mississippi Valley, so when they recognize these items of a local nature to be worthy of a place in its columns from week to week, we feel complimented.—Perry County Republican.

And the RURAL WORLD freely acknowledges its indebtedness, to the Republican and many other representative country papers, for the matter which, from week to week, occupies this column. It is timely, pertinent and valuable.—Editor RURAL WORLD.



## Home Circle

### LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture.

Up through the long, shady lane,  
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields

That are yellow with ripening grain.  
They find, in the thick, waving grasses,

Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows;

They gather the earliest snowdrops.  
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;  
They gather the elder-bloom white;  
They find where the dusky grapes purple

In the soft-tinted October light.  
They know where the apples hang ripest

And are sweeter than Italy's wines:  
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest

On the long, thorny, blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate seaweeds,  
And build tiny castles of sand;

They pick up the beautiful seashells—  
Fairy barks that have drifted to land;

They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops

Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings;

And at nighttime are folded in slumber  
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;  
The humble and poor become great;  
And so from these brown-handed children

Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman—  
The noble and wise of the land—

The sword and the chisel and palette  
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

—M. H. Kout.

### Written for the RURAL WORLD. SEVERAL THINGS.

By C. D. Lyon.

This morning, October 21, it is raw and windy, after a fine, warm day yesterday, when Grant and I worked the road. He went to town this morning to spend the \$3 he earned yesterday hauling stone, for a pair of shoes, and I took a gallon bucket and went after mushrooms. Yes, I got 'em, as many as I could pile into the bucket and on top of it, five pounds by weight, worth 60 cents per pound in the city market, and we will eat them for dinner; going to have them roasted.

Some time ago I showed a little girl how to choose mushrooms, and she got a nice lot, but an old drunken painter happened along and scared the little girl's mother by telling her that they were poisonous, so they threw them out and ate bacon.

The newspaper man and I have a sort of a local mushroom propaganda, and are getting a whole lot of people to eat them, so many, in fact, that his wife tells me that when he went out mushroom hunting the other day, someone had been on his favorite hunting grounds and had picked the last one.

The women folks made a raid on the flower beds in the yard the other day; dug them all up, potted about seventy-five plants, and gave a whole buggy load away to some neighbors who had none. This winter they will move them two or three times a day so as

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to get them in exactly the right light and heat, but while this is a good deal of trouble, we think a whole lot of our flowers, and I keep the green lice off with my pipe.

People are beginning to ask about getting a goose or two to roast when cold weather comes, and the children, whose property they are, put on pretty long faces at the idea of selling their pets, but when they see the silver dollars it will heal their woes.

Our folks eat a good many rabbits, but I tell you all that if I had to eat rabbits they would become as plentiful here as in Australia, as I don't like 'em.

Poultry is legal tender in town at 16 cents per pound for roasting and frying chickens, and as we have all sizes, from as big as a quail up to ten pounds, I guess we will be able to serve our customers all winter.

One more ham and we are out of old meat, with hog killin' six weeks off and steak 25 cents a pound. We had a council of war at home the other day and decided that steak would not be on our bill of fare very often, but that as we all like cheese, which can be had at 20 cents a pound, and nice mackerel are 10 to 12½ cents each, we would eat cheese and mackerel instead.

Arthur says that as he sees all sides of the city markets in his inspection work, it surprises him to note the small demand for fish as compared with that for meats—steaks, roasts and the like—as the fish, and even oysters, are the cheapest. Chops, our butcher, was selling steak and roast at 22-25 cents per pound Saturday, bone in, while Jack, the restaurant man, was selling fine, solid oysters at 40 cents a quart, and 56 cents in oysters at this price will go farther than 75 cents in beef at 25 cents per pound.

That dear, delightful Mrs. Pankhurst, who won't eat her meals if she can't get what she wants, is to be in Cincinnati tonight, and I am real sorry that Carrie Nation will not be able to join her, but I had better not say much about Mrs. P., as I may be accused of a whole lot of things, as I was a few weeks ago, so we will agree to disagree.

October 30, and a little more snow this morning. Harry is at Kansas City and other western points this week, visiting the other boys, and writes that they had a big snow last Sunday.

Two men with teams are hauling stone for road repair, but as we have our contract done and are glad of it this chilly morning.

### Written for the RURAL WORLD. BOOKS WE READ.

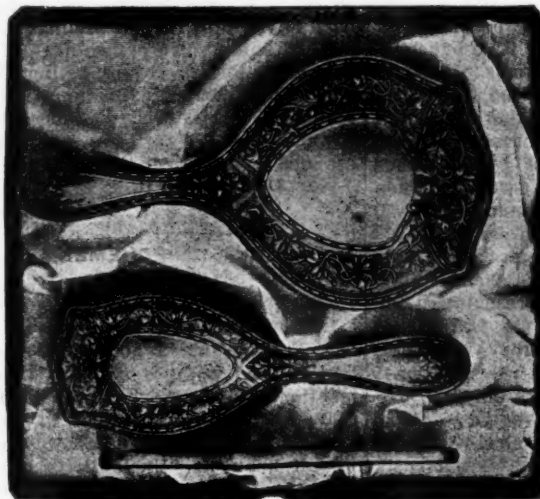
By Early Alice.

Religious stories are good to have in the home. My first desire for Scripture reading was created through reading "The Throne of David." Mamma said, "If you are so deeply interested in the story, read the Book of David, which will give even a better account of Miriam." So I did and was thus led on to read and study Bible characters.

Books have a great influence on the mind and disposition of people. Just lately I was very sick and husband was lonely, gloomy and discouraged. He was sitting up to make sure not to miss the last dose of medicine for me. He was reading an article in our favorite magazine. Suddenly he began laughing and actually cried from mirth. He then told the story to me. We both had another laugh. The cloud lifted from his brow and next day he went about the tasks of the day whistling.

When we read, let it be something uplifting and inspiring. Eye sight is too precious to waste on trashy reading. History, poetry and romance all play important parts in our lives.

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### Written for the RURAL WORLD. "THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN."

By Sallie.

Dear Home Circle Friends: We have had a taste of winter, and "The frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock." Speaking of pumpkins, we raised quite a number and have been using them in place of potatoes. They are very nice as a vegetable when stewed down well.

We had some snow on the 27th and 28th of October. That is the earliest I have ever seen snow. About 30 years ago we had quite a snow on the sixth of November. My brother in Oklahoma writes they were 24 hours ahead of us in having snow.

The farm we lived on while out there has been leased by an oil company and all around are going "daff" about oil. Whether it will amount to anything remains to be seen. The man who rents this farm is getting \$1.30 per bushel for potatoes. Eggs are thirty cents a dozen and very scarce. Butter thistry. It is very nice to get such a price, but it isn't hardly fair to the ones that buy. I could be satisfied to get twenty-five cents for butter and twenty for eggs. That is a good price.

### Written for the RURAL WORLD. THE HEARTH AND HOME.

By Faith Felgar.

Country life is truly what we will it, and the community stamps its impress on the traveler. Individually and collectively we are known by our surroundings. If we are still content to ride over rough roads, as in days before the advent of the King drag, we are at least not living up to our privileges. If we permit the tasking of glaring advertising matter upon our fences and trees bordering the highway, or for the sake of a free show allow the side of the barn to become a billboard our dwelling place becomes an offense to the community.

One stirring young farmer is remarked for the neat roadside and general appearance of the farm, though the buildings are old, and, coming to the field gate, one sees in large letters, "Post No Bills." It surely is a shame that people are so disrespectful of the property rights of others that this is necessary. There certainly is neither use nor excuse for this marring of our country roadsides. Newspaper columns are open to advertisers, and if advertising is profit-

able it ought to be paid for, and as for reaching people that do not take papers, there are few such people to be found; anyway, it is not justifiable to mar the country with such matter.

If the dooryard is a barren desolation—the doorsteps chicken tracked and near the well a pig wallow—the country home is not inviting and I do not greatly admire the boy or girl that clings to it. I'd get away, too, if these things could not be remedied, and sometimes wives and children have little to do with their own surroundings. "Father thinks such things nonsense," or "The crop is the all-important factor in farm life." Just now the spring rush is on and the down fences and barren dooryards are not likely to improve, but the family ought to keep up a lively agitation—in fact, so lively that the "good man" has to fix it up at the earliest opportunity to gain peace. I saw a man smile sheepishly while his wife told of her struggles for a canna bed. He had just been telling of their great beauty. "Oh," she said, "he never liked to mow around the beds, so I told him if he would make one big bed at the side I would not dig up the front yard. So he finally agreed and now he calls the canna bed his and he is proud of it, too."

The country school grounds are not what they might be, nor what some would like to have them, but if the girls try to make a flower bed, or even build playhouses soon there come teams of prancing "horses" driven at a gallop through them, so the girls are not encouraged in beautifying or making home-like this dreary spot, while the boys seem to believe it stands for mannishness to scorn such "weeds and trash." It is not worth while to make the most of our surroundings in the country, it is surely useless to strive for the beautiful and artistic in any quarter. Think what this would mean to the world! How many lives are made happier, how many are kept from evil through the influence of the beautiful!

### A Bit of Poultry Experience.

Turkey eggs may be held safely for two weeks or longer before setting. It is best to set the eggs so several broods may be taken off at once, as it is as much bother to make curd and prepare other feed for ten as for forty. Then the more even the flock the better one feels about it all summer.

I had fine luck raising the poult in a brooder. They grew rapidly and



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developed into as good birds as those raised with the natural mother. There was but a single drawback as I experienced it: They are inquisitive and would find their way into the lamp compartment and occasionally one smothered there.

These hand-raised turkeys become very tame—in fact, much too tame—and follow one about unless their yard is so well fenced that it is impossible.

With ducks the problem is different. Eggs do not hatch well if held for any length of time. Incubation should begin before the end of a week and the eggs under three days old will bring out a livelier duckling, other conditions being equal. I much prefer to raise these in brooders. For many years I made a specialty of ducks, and do not consider them as hard to raise as other barnyard fowls. One year my loss was less than 4 per cent, and I had several hundred, but another year my loss was very great, owing to a raid of the rats that took not the ducklings alone, but the eggs from the sitting hens. Disease rarely bothers them, but I want to say to the beginners, do not let the little fellows swim nor dive in the water and always have the drinking water in vessels of sufficient depth to allow the cleansing of the nostrils. You will notice them take a mouthful of food, then go to the water. Always feed ground corn mixed with skim milk, and some wheat bran must be added to keep the ration from being too fattening. Half and half by measure will keep them growing nicely until they can feed upon grass. Then the portion of cornmeal ought to be increased.

Ducklings are far more tender than chickens and easily chill if damp, so always house till dew is off and shut up during rains and until the grass is dry. Never give them milk to drink, as it pastes down their feathers and so induces feather pulling, which is hard to prevent once they begin.

## Renovating the Kitchen.

Kitchen walls are best covered with oilcloth. This may be obtained in tiled patterns that are very neat, lasting and always may be fresh and clean. There is, also, a glaze or varnish finish that is much preferable to ordinary paper for kitchens, pantries and bathrooms. A blue and white kitchen is a joy forever. Not only the walls but the ware may be of the same color. Then such useful jars for holding tea, coffee, spice, etc., come in blue and white.

The walls covered either with blue and white or all white oilcloth, the floor with the wood-effect linoleum of best quality, then the cleaning of this most important room becomes almost a pleasure, and when done everything has a sanitary look and freshness that cheers any worker.

This sort of kitchen finishing is a great labor saver; but a wipe and the daily dirt vanishes. There is no back-breaking scrubbing with lye, as must be given the floors that are of unrolled boards.

Ventilation should be provided near the ceiling to carry off the steam and odors of cooking vegetables. There ought also to be plenty of light and good shades provided, so that this light may be excluded when the room

is unoccupied. This will help keep out the flies. Then with good screen doors and windows hinged to swing outward there is little annoyance from this summer pest.

The kitchen being the room in which much time is spent, it should head the list for easy work and comfortable contrivances. Then next the bedrooms, but these must be considered another day.

## Thirded Bread.

One cup of white flour, one cup of cornmeal (yellow), one cup of sifted rye-meal, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half cup of yeast.

Mix with milk (scalded and cooled) till thick enough to be shaped. Let it rise till it cracks open. Put into a brick loaf pan and when well risen bake it one hour.

## A GENTLEMAN.

I knew him for a gentleman

By signs that never fail;

His coat was rather rough and worn,

His cheeks were thin and pale—

A lad who had his way to make,

With little time for play—

I knew him for a gentleman

By certain signs today.

He met his mother on the street;

Off came his little cap.

My door was shut; he waited there

Until I heard his rap.

He took the bundle from my hand;

And when I dropped my pen,

He sprang to pick it up for me,

This gentleman of ten.

He does not push and crowd along,

His voice is gently pitched;

He does not fling his book about

As if he were bewitched.

He stands aside to let you pass;

He always shuts the door;

He runs on errands willingly

To farm, mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself;

He serves you if he can;

For in whatever company

The manners make the man.

At ten or forty 'tis the same,

The manner tells the tale;

And I discern the gentleman

By signs that never fail.

—Harper's Young People.

The Hyatt Supply Co. at 417 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., have issued a new catalogue of cutlery, silverware, cut glass, novelties and kodaks which will be very useful in every home, and be a help to select Christmas gifts at low prices. This firm has been in business for 45 years, and are among the best in St. Louis. We recommend them to our readers, as every article they sell is guaranteed. See their adv. in this week's RURAL WORLD.

## AN ENGLISH AUTHOR WROTE:

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, no flowers, no leaves—November!" Many Americans would add no freedom from catarrh, which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of eradicating scrofula, completely cures catarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We cannot see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

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For other people, if your income is too small or if you are looking for something to do during your spare time, write us for our big money-making proposition. It will put you right. Perry Chemical Co., 312 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. A.

## PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

### 9781. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires three and three-eighths yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.

### 9788. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires three and one-half yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.

### 9767. Lady's Shirt Waist.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. It requires two and three-eighths yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size.

### 9771. Lady's Skirt.

Cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires four yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size. Price 10c.

### 9775. Boy's Overcoat.

Cut in five sizes: 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires two and one-half yards of 54-inch material for a 5-year size. Price 10c.

### 9782. Lady's Dressing Sack.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. It requires three and one-quarter yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

### 9778. Lady's House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. It requires five and one-half yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

### 9752-9733. Lady's Coat Suit.

Coat 9752, cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. Skirt 9733, cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires eight yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. This calls for TWO separate patterns. 10c FOR EACH pattern.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. .... Size .... Years

Bust .... in. Waist .... in.

Name .....

Address .....

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.





## Horseman

Miss Loula Long was the big winner at the Kansas City Horse Show, her winnings amounting to \$3,670, while Val Crane was second with \$1,405.

Chenault Todd & Son, of Fayette, Mo., sustained a heavy loss when their fine stallion, Chester McDonald, by Rex McDonald, fractured a leg and had to be killed.

Editor Rufus Jackson of the Mexico Intelligencer, one of the best known writers on saddle horse topics in the West, was a St. Louis visitor during Horse Show week.

P. W. Ray & Son of Bowling Green, Ky., were among the biggest winners at the Kentucky fairs this fall. Mr. Ray has a number of good horses at his Rayland Stock Farm.

F. B. Luchsinger, of Monroe, Wis., purchased last week of Estill & Son, of Estill, Mo., the beautiful five-year-old daughter of Rex McDonald, Miss Cliff 5524, that has been a very consistent show mare.

E. D. Moore and Tom Bass of Mexico, Mo., carried off their share of the honors at the St. Louis Horse Show. Princess Eugenia, shown by Mr. Moore, won first in the walk-trot classes. Cason McDonald, shown by Bass, was third in the class for five-gaited horses.

W. D. Lee, Mexico, Mo., has been chosen judge of the saddle horse classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. Mr. Lee has not yet decided whether or not he will accept the judgeship, but if he does, it will inspire confidence among the horse-men all over the country.

Uhlan, 1:58, holder of the world's record, has made his last public appearance in harness, according to reports from Lexington, Ky., where he trotted a mile with running mate in 1:54½ several days ago. His owner, C. K. G. Billings of New York, has decided, it is said, to retire him from the trotting turf and hereafter use him as a saddle horse in Central Park.

Astral King, the great saddle stallion, owned by Jas. A. Houchin, of Jefferson City, Mo., that has been very sick for a few weeks, is improving rapidly and everybody around Onward Wilkes Stock Farm are feeling more cheerful. Astral King's great constitution together with good nursing has brought him through a severe spell, to the great delight of his many admirers.

### REX McDONALD IS DEAD.

Saddle horse lovers all over the United States sympathize with Mr. B. R. Middleton, of Mexico, Mo., in the loss of his great saddle stallion, Rex McDonald, champion saddle stallion of the world, that died at Mexico on Monday, November 10. Rex McDonald was 23 years old and was said to be valued at \$10,000. Rex McDonald was sired by Rex Denmark, and his dam was a Black Squirrel mare. Rex McDonald was raised in Missouri, and did more to make the Missouri saddle horse famous than any sire ever produced in this state.

The horse's body will be turned over to a taxidermist who will prepare it for exhibition.

### L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In an article on Ashland Wilkes, The Horseman calls Jim Ramey "Ramsey," and states that H. G. Toler went to Mr. M. Beamer's to look at an Al West colt, saw Ashland Wilkes and bought him for \$500. Mr. H. G. Toler went up to Lawrence, Kans., to buy Ernestine, the pacing daughter of Red Wilkes. He had previously tried to buy Guy Wilkes from Mr. Corbet. Mr. E. A. Smith did not sell him Ernestine, but did send him to Mr. Bramer expressly to buy Ashland Wilkes. Mr. Toler was told by Mr. Smith that if he went about it right he would get Ashland Wilkes for \$5,000, but if he tried to play the Irish wash woman's tricks, in jewing him down, as he had attempted on Ernestine, he would not get the horse at all.

In one of my late letters I told your readers of the first afternoon's racing, at Mount Vernon, the first regular harness racing in twenty years. I had told them that one young man at Stotts City had sent a mare to Kentucky and bred her to General Watts (3) 2:06½, after refusing seven hundred and fifty dollars for the mare. I showed then that the horses raced, almost without exception, were bred up here in the county from stock introduced to the county within the last thirty years. At least two were drove in those races that were handling horses 30 years ago, and both graduated from the ranks of quarter horse men before we had a standard horse in the county. Johnny Stockton first told me of Rondo, a quarter horse that took all his exercise at the trot, if allowed to do so, was a successful quarter racehorse and sired Little Mike, the sire of Lord Clinton, 2:08½, credited to Denning Allen, a horse that never sired a colt that could trot fast enough to get warm. His sire, Honest Allen, only sired four trotters and all his sons five, besides the one credited to Denning Allen, that has no son or daughter that has sired or produced even one. The other was Jule Armfield, the last quarter horse he handled was Lord Clinton that he raced from Fort Scott, Kans., to Little Rock, Ark., where he sold him.

This accounts for the stories they told of his being raced, at short running races. Armfield went to work for Mr. E. H. Johns, who had brought some harness horses to Carthage, Mo., from Ohio, and at St. Joseph, Mo., saw his old running horse, now Lord Clinton, 2:08½. At Carthage there were several sons and daughters of Little Mike that could show a three-minute gait to a buggy. If there are any of that kind by Denning Allen or his son at the Government Stud in use to reproduce the Morgan characteristics I have never heard of them. This horse, General Gates, the reputed brother of Lord Clinton, is a failure if there ever was one. Aurora is the largest place in Lawrence County. Dr. Fleming was a saddle horse enthusiast and worked early and late to get up an interest in better horses. He had Hinder Wilkes at the time of his death. When the doctor died it seemed as if our mining city was done with the horses.

Now things are changed. A real estate man has bought Red Trotter by Red Prince, son of Red Wilkes, dam by Happy Riley, sire of Riley B., 2:04½, second dam by Ben McGregor, third dam a producing daughter of Bolt, a non-standard son of Abdallah 15, and possibly the first trotting bred stallion brought to Southwest Missouri; his dam was by Gray Eagle. It was claimed he was a confirmed runaway, and he came to

PRESLEY WINSTON RAY

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RALPH VERNON RAY

Carthage from Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Ben Horim has the standard and registered colt Kastril Boy, by Kastril, son of Kiosk and Brava, 2:14½, by Baron Wilkes, second dam Mary A. Whitney, 2:29, by Volunteer, 55 (and dam of 5 trotters); her dam, Peggy Slender, was untraced, but she was the dam of two trotters; she was foaled in 1850 and was probably the first mare to produce two trotters to Volunteer 55; her son by Volunteer sired one trotter and her daughter produced five and their daughters are breeding on. I brought Victorine to Lawrence County; he sired the dam of the best half-mile (2) year-old trotter of 1913, was the first horse that received patronage in the county at \$50. I bought him because at that time he was the only horse I knew of that had nine great brood mares in his pedigree. Only one horse as well bred as Kastril Boy has ever been brought to the county, that was King of Barton by Kiosk, by the records the best speed siring son of Kremlin, 2:07½. General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of War, who bought him from his breeder to breed on Advertiser mares, having previously purchased this horse, that Gov. Stanford refused an offer of \$160,000 for, from Marcus Daily. "If I had bred all my mares to Kiosk and not used Advertiser at all I should have been thousands of dollars ahead." King of Barton's dam was Norvalle's dam of Early Alma, 2:19½, by Egolette, second dam Jurincallis by Norval, third by Onward, etc. These are the two best bred horses ever brought to Lawrence County and both are in the county now.

Mr. L. F. Coleman, a dealer in lumber at Aurora, has purchased Kate Conrad, by Ben McGregor, and her fourteenth filly. This one is by Red Prince, a speed siring son of Red Wilkes. Mr. Coleman will breed Kate Conrad this fall to R. Ambush, 2:09½. She has fillies by Happy Riley, Gratt, 2:02½, Maltoun a son of Mambrino Russell, and Red Prince. It will be strange if among them she has not left some that will produce speed at both gaits.

It looks now as if we might have one or more meetings in Lawrence County in 1914. If not we are likely to have some Lawrence County horses out to the races next year. Remember, when in breeding high class standard horses you are breeding the best mule mothers in the world. A horse too good for army uses at present prices, and in good hands the best farm horse ever harnessed; the longest lived and most useful horse bred anywhere in the world.

### POINTS TO LOOK FOR.

The horse wants good bone; bones should be large and on the contrary there are too many fine boned horses. Fine bone is indicated by fine hair on the legs, and coat of hair. The hind quarters of the horse should be well and firmly muscled. The quarter should be broad and deep and thick, showing plenty of strength there. The hock is very important part to look after and should be bony and wide. A horse with a good body or barrel should be selected, and strong well-muscled back; straight underline and flanks well filled. It is not a small matter to get a lot of animals of the

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Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.38. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,  
331 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,  
40 State St., Room 43, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologise for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,  
(Signed) C. P. McCAN

merit described together, but by persistent effort a man may do this.

And in regard to working mares with colts we find that if we feed them well and treat them kindly, leaving the colts in the box stall at home with some hay and a little oats in the forenoon and afternoon while the mothers are at work in the field, the colts with grain in addition to their original nourishment will grow better than those running in the pasture with the mares where the mares are not worked and no grain is fed.

### HOW HORSES BECOME UNSOUND.

The relation between the direction of the colt's limbs and the form of his feet is so close as to make the care of the latter a most important means of enhancing his usefulness in later years. In the first place, says an exchange, the natural attitude of the limb determines in large part the form of the foot. But, on the other hand, the natural attitude of the limb may become altered to conform to an unnatural condition of the foot resulting from neglect.

Therefore, if the natural attitude of the limb is correct, the natural form of the foot should be guarded in order to preserve the correct position of the leg. Furthermore, it is even possible, within certain limits, to so shape the colt's foot as to induce a correction of some defect in the position of the limbs which existed at birth. For example, the horse which stands too-wide, nigger-heeled,



or splay-footed, as it is commonly called, will have the inner wall of his foot much shorter and more upright than the outer wall. The condition is probably due primarily to the position of the limbs, the foot at birth appearing normal. If, however, the animal has been born with legs straight, but for some reason during the first few months of his life the outer wall of his foot has been allowed to become longer than the inner wall, this unnatural form of the foot would tend to bring about a toe-wide position of the limbs which were originally straight. Or, if the feet of a toe-wide colt had been kept in proper form they would have influenced the toe-wide limbs to assume a proper direction.

Horses become unsound of limb when the wear and tear are not equally distributed, but certain parts bear an undue amount. Equal distribution of weight bearing and other functional activities are possible only when the form of the foot and direction of the limb are correct. Any deviation from the proper standing position of whatever degree will cause a proportionate overtaxing of certain parts with its resulting unsoundness in all probability.

#### COLT TROUBLES.

Naval-ill is a serious disease of the new born. It is nothing but a form of blood poison, the germs getting in through the navel. The cord is rather short and is first noticed to be of a dark purplish color with yellow pus. The joints begin swelling, and the colt soon dies unless promptly attended to. Disinfect the navel at once with a good antiseptic and change location of mare and colt. Give cold tablespoonful castor oil with a little spirits camphor, about half teaspoonful. If a veterinarian is called, which will always pay in the long run, he will give both local and general treatment in the form of vaccines.

Diarrhea is another frequent trouble. The mother's milk is often the cause. See that she is not overheated or chilled. Give the mare four ounces sodium thio-sulphate in a bran mash once daily for three days, and milk her out well. Give the colt two tablespoonfuls castor oil and one tablespoonful brandy in two raw eggs.

Rupture is also rather common. These often disappear without treatment, but sometimes require attention. Place the colt on its back and return rupture. Apply a strong blister, and bandage for an hour or so each day.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

#### ARSENIC FOR HEAVES.

Care in exercise and feeding together with arsenic acid is the treatment for heaves recommended by Dr. B. W. Hollis, of the Oregon Agricultural College. He says:

"There is no absolute cure for heaves. True heaves is due to an anatomical change in the minute structure of the lung tissue that cannot be replaced. The little partitions which separate the air cells in the lung have been broken down and there is nothing which will cause these to be replaced.

"Heaves may be palliated to a certain extent, however, by proper feeding and careful exercise, together with a long course of arsenic acid. About one pound of hay for each 100 pounds of live weight of the horse should be fed daily. The reason for not feeding very much hay lies in the fact that hay, being bulky, will overload the stomach and press forward on the lungs and cause more or less difficulty in breathing. The arsenic

acid should be given in the form of Fowler's solution, one ounce every third day. This contains arsenic and should be given with care.

"In exercising the animal, watch the breathing and if he seems to have very much trouble with breathing, he should be either stopped or allowed to move with a very slow gait. Six months to a year's treatment along this line will bring about a temporary recovery usually. The trouble will return, however, if the horse is put to hard work and fed improperly."

#### FOR OWNERS AND DRIVERS.

Don't let the sweaty matter accumulate on the horse collar and cause galled places on your horse's shoulders.

Don't jerk the work horse. His mouth will become sore and cause him to suffer and make him nervous. Use a whip only if you find it positively necessary.

Don't work your horse until he is hot, then take him to a well of cold water and let him drink all he wants. Many horses have been made sick or killed by this method.

Don't compel your horse to sleep standing in a muddy stall. A horse enjoys a dry bed at night, and he must have it if he continues to do efficient work. Better turn him out in the field than compel him to stand in the filthy stall at night.

Don't whip your horse because he runs to the other end of the field when you wish to catch him. It will only make him worse about resisting your approaches. Treat him kindly, feed him a little sugar or an apple once in a while, and he will more often come nosing around when you desire to halter him.

Don't overwork and strain the horse. He is not made of iron, and he is worth too much to use up in one day. He will be good for many years if properly cared for, but it is possible to strain or overwork him so that he will never be himself again.

#### CAPPED ELBOW CURE.

Repeated bathing with hot water is the means by which a case of capped elbow was cured. Of course, all cases will not yield to so simple a treatment, but there is a deal of virtue in handrubbing and heat. It is noteworthy that a great many medicaments are prescribed for application by rubbing.

Sometimes the rubbing constitutes the really valuable part of the prescription, but the professional must recommend also something more expensive for the client to pin his faith to. Wherever effectual, the simple remedies are best, and the simpler the better.

#### PERSONALITY OF THE HORSE.

Horses have personality and individuality just the same as people. A man to be a good horseman must have the ability to judge the horse and his peculiarities and intelligently control them. A man cannot by main force of strength force a horse to do or not to do a thing, but by skill and tact he can do most anything he wishes with any horse that has a sane mind. Some horses are more or less insane. Such stock should never be used for breeding; not even kept on the place of a farmer. They can be sold to the big markets. Never sell a horse to your neighbor that you can't recommend.

One of the largest and most valuable timber trees of the country is the tulip trees, known to lumbermen as yellow poplar. It is related to the magnolias, but is the only tree of its kind in the world.

#### CO-OPERATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

work," writes Mr. Hume in a recent letter. "We believe that by co-operation we can accomplish a great deal in buying extra choice breeding stock. We feel that the time has now come when we might advantageously hold an auction sale. Another great object that we have in view is to increase the number of young men going in to improve the quality of all Ayrshires in the district, both in conformation and production. We believe we have made a good start towards accomplishing all of these objects.

Did you ever see one man trying to lift a barrel of cement? He couldn't do it. Did you ever see another man come to his assistance and the two of them lift it with ease? I have. That's what co-operation does and that is what the Ayrshire Breeders of the Menie district are doing. They are helping each other to do what none of them could do by themselves.—F. E. Ellis.

#### FIGURES ON 1913 CORN CROP.

Expert Says Estimates of Yield Include Much Fodder and Silo Corn.

A recent report by Snow reports that the acreage of corn entirely abandoned so far as production of grain in any form is concerned, is 4,833,000 acres, leaving 102,970,000 acres on which some corn was produced. The yield per acre on the area producing some corn is reported at 23.1 bushels, making a total crop of 2,337,000,000 bu. Last month returns indicated that there were about 13,000,000 acres which were abandoned so far as producing commercial corn was concerned, and this month's returns indicate that upon nearly 5,000 acres of this area there is no production of corn in any shape, the balance representing areas on which fodder is cut and the small amount of corn in it fed without husking.

The present estimate, both of acreage and crop, is intended to include corn fed in fodder without husking

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A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 3036, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

and a very large area cut and placed in silos.

Husking returns are very much mixed, showing yields less than expected in the districts where the crop was supposed to be good and more than looked for in the districts that were worst hurt. The average result is about one-half bushel per acre more than was indicated by the condition report of last month. Old corn still in farmers' hands reported at 4.1 per cent, or 131,000,000 bushels.

The government reports Missouri should show an average rate of yield of about 22.9 bushels, and as no allowance is made at this time for the acreage entirely abandoned, the crop forecast will probably be about 2,450,000,000 bushels. When the acreage is revised in December it will probably reduce the final official estimate of the crop to around 2,350,000,000 bushels.

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Official Paper—  
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

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### HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Strenuous efforts are being made to teach farmers how to produce more. Millions of dollars are being spent by the bankers, machine trusts, Sears & Roebuck, railroads, and now the meat packers have voted half a million dollars from their loot to instruct cattle raisers how to increase the production. At their banquet the plates were one hundred dollars each!

I believe in intelligent farming. I am sure a successful farmer needs more education than a banker or merchant. But the day has come when co-operative marketing must go hand in hand with scientific production. Until this is accomplished the farmers will not produce more because our most intelligent boys will not stay on the farm. We rear the healthy, strong boys on our farms, graduate them at the high schools and business colleges for the trusts and combinations to use against us in the business world.

The farmers furnish the brains to run the trusts, every one of which is against them. Our bright, intelligent farmer boys must be induced to stay on the farms or used to run a system of co-operative marketing, manufacturing, mining and railroading that is in the interests of the whole people instead of the few millionaires who now own the trusts. Farmers, listen. We can much better afford to pay those bright men \$200 a month to run a co-operative business for us, than to run the trusts against us. If we raise them, educate them and pay them, we ought to organize a co-operative business and employ them to work for us instead of against us.

### Bond County Milk.

The Equity Union is trying hard to unite the Bond County, Ill., farmers into an Equity Exchange and market their milk together direct to St. Louis consumers, who are paying from three to five dollars a hundred while the farmers' average price in 1913 was less than \$1.65 per hundred.

On the Equity Union plan we can raise the farmers' average price one cent a quart, four cents a gallon, fifty cents a hundred or two hundred thousand dollars a year for Bond County milk, and at the same time lower the consumers' price in St. Louis, one cent a quart, four cents a gallon, fifty cents a hundred, or \$200,000.

If every milk producer in Bond County will come into the union this can be done. Give the farmers of this little county \$200,000 a year more for their milk and they will increase the supply 25 per cent without any more instruction as to how to produce.

### Hogs and Cattle.

The seven million farmers of the United States can produce a full supply of hogs and cattle and will produce them when they organize in the Equity Union and market co-operatively. If every farmer in the United States would produce five more fat hogs in 1914 than in 1913 we would sell them below cost of production and half of us quit again the next year. We would crowd the central markets with fat hogs and enrich the meat packers and butchers with low priced hogs, but furnish very little relief to consumers. The farmers of

Denmark are getting a living price for fat hogs, and producing not only a full supply for home consumption but for export. They are co-operators.

### Wheat Growers.

If the wheat growers could follow the instruction given them on production sufficiently to make our fifty million acres yield two bushels more per acre in 1914 than in 1913, we would have an eight hundred million bushel crop instead of seven hundred million bushels. But how much would the farmers get for it? The railroads would make millions hauling it; the speculators holding it, millers grinding it and stores retailing it, but millions of farmers would be saying, "It don't pay to raise wheat," and flour and feed would be very little lower. Every intelligent farmer knows these are facts. If he reads this, he knows also that there is a Farmers' Equity Union organizing in ten states. Wherever the farmers unite on this plan they are succeeding. In 1912 at Liberal, Kan., they saved seven thousand dollars by co-operative marketing. At Mott, N. D., over nine thousand dollars. Every Equity Union is saving money for its members. We keep the other fellow from taking what we make.

The Equity Union puts a weekly paper in every member's home which educates him to market co-operatively. Give him enough of this education and the meat packer, machine trusts and bankers will not need to appropriate millions of dollars to educate us to produce more. They will not have so many millions to appropriate. Encourage production by making the farmers price sure and equitable. Send ten two cent stamps for the Equity Text Book on Co-operative marketing and national buying in large job lots direct from factory to farm. This is the education farmers must have to encourage production. Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

### TEAM WORK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A good pulling horse will do wonders, but hitch him with another just as good and see the results. Boles and Romer, "get up," get together, do as the New York and Philadelphia ball teams. No team in the world had a bit of show against the "Athletics" with these three essentials: team work, leadership and individuality.

Equity is now organizing team work—Boles and Romer.

We are going to retire competitive farmers with fast double plays on second and quick work at the plate.

Equity delegates should respond to men for team work at Densmore Hotel, December 17th.

I know most farmers don't know much about ball; they are too busy reading middle-men fluctuations and packing-house prices and fixed prices of all trusts to read much ball news.

One thing the ball men can teach us is—play to win—and to win, get together to play. Team work.

Equity, as powerful as she is, will not go herself.

Equity is a greater thing than a locomotive, and to run her successfully there must be team work.

Every delegate should go to the

Kansas City convention December 17th, prepared and willing to do team work in that convention, for so much depends on what you do there.

The plans and ways for Equity's success for 1914 hinge greatly on what is done at the convention.

So, delegates, don't forget the Equity train crew at the convention, for without a full crew Equity might run into an open switch and stop traffic, and cost many times more than perhaps an extra man or two on the crew.

Remember Equity is a much greater system than she was one year ago.

Let us have team work on Equity system, for if one man should "fall asleep at the switch," there still is another to throw out the signal.

And as to team work, we should not forget that in Kansas City, where Equity intends to hold the convention, there are in that city alone thousands of organized consumers—honest toilers—the Federation of Labor, who are organized stronger than the farmer is or will be for awhile, and they are the people who are consuming our farm produce through a long line of middlemen unless we get together with them on Equity principles.

A little team work with them will gain us favor with the world, for how it does tickle a farmer to buy direct from producer, eliminating middlemen's profit, and to get justice from the sale of produce it must be direct to consumer; and the great consumer of farm products is the laborer on and off the farm.

Team work, team work, team work.

V. I. WIRT.

Virden, Ill.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FARMERS' EQUITY UNION, KANSAS CITY, MO., DEC. 18-19, 1913.

In accordance with the National By-Laws, the Board of Directors have selected Densmore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., as the place and December 17, 9 a. m., as the time of our third annual convention. Every Local Union or Equity Exchange is entitled to one regular voting delegate and as many visiting delegates as they choose to send.

Each voting delegate will be entitled to as many votes on roll call as there are live members in his Local Union. By live members we mean all those who have a 1914 card. Every regular voting delegate must have credentials signed by the President and Secretary of the Local Union. Every visiting delegate must have his 1914 membership card to admit him to the convention.

Every Local Union or Exchange must be represented in this National Meeting by one regular voting delegate and as many visiting delegates as possible. This will be a business meeting. A typewritten report from every Exchange or Local Union will be expected, without fail, showing number of new members received the past year, the number of live members, the business transacted during the year, the gain to the members and suggestions for the betterment of our business plan of co-operation, and for national co-operation in buying and selling and any suggestions as to how we can spread and build up the Farmers' Equity Union. These reports are very important and must be typewritten and signed by the President and Secretary. They will be filed by the National Union and from them will be made a condensed report of the year's work by the entire Union. A complete report will be made by the National Union of receipts, expenditures and work and results of the past year.

The Question Box will be opened at 4 p. m. each day and one hour taken for general discussion of the

## —Boy of Ten Sharpens— Plows

"My 10-year old boy grinds almost any edged tool, including chilled plows," writes J. O. Smith, Woodville, Ky. Tool rests and attachments make anyone an expert at tool grinding. Wonderful Dime-Grit wheels, 25 times faster than grindstone, 10 times more efficient than emery—no water needed—no danger of drawing temper.



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questions dropped by the delegates.

The Densmore Hotel gives our delegates reduced rates for rooms and an assembly room free. This hotel is on Locust street between 9th and 10th streets, Kansas City, Mo. Every delegate should be there December 16th, the birthday of the Equity Union and of the national president, and come to stay three days. We must plan for a great campaign of education and organization in 1914.

C. O. DRAYTON, President.  
L. F. HOFFMAN, Vice-Pres.  
S. S. RAY,  
T. L. LINE,  
R. ROMER,  
A. HOFFMAN,  
R. L. COOK,  
CHARLES KRAFT,  
Directors.

### THE NEBRASKA CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Nebraska has taken front rank among the states in its liberality toward co-operative companies. Hitherto such concerns had only the ordinary corporation law under which to organize, and in some ways it has been found unsuited to co-operative theories and practices. Since the old corporation law was the only one in the statutes, the practices of co-operative concerns have been restricted by unfriendly court decisions, until many so-called co-operative companies are such in name only, all their methods following closely the well-beaten corporation path. Nebraska co-operators have, however, broken the precedents of generations and have blazed out a new path that doubtless will be lengthened and broadened hereafter by co-operators in other states until this class of capitalists will enjoy the universal recognition to which their enterprise so entitled them.

The new law clearly defines a "co-operative" corporation or company as one that authorizes the distribution of its earnings in part, or wholly, on the basis of, or in proportion to, the amount of property bought from or sold to members, or of labor performed, or other services rendered to the corporation. This does not mean that the company "must" distribute its earnings in proportion to business from the stockholders, but it opens the way so that when a co-operative company has an exceptionally successful season, with large volume of business and exemption from losses, and finds a profit sum on its treasury equal to 30 or 40 or 60 per cent of its capital, it may pay to all stockholders alike a reasonable interest for the use of the money and then distribute the excess earnings "in pro-



portion to the business each stockholder has furnished the company." This will put the excess profits back again on the farms from whence they came, increasing the prosperity of the farmers and indirectly benefiting every class of business in the community.

Another feature of the new law is that it expressly places in the hands of the co-operative companies the power to choose who shall own stock therein. Heretofore courts have been deciding that any one had a right to buy a share of stock wherever he could pick it up, and compel the company to transfer it on the books and recognize the buyer as a member of the corporation. This has resulted in enemies buying stock from parties moving away or where from some other reason shares were found for sale. The new law expressly confers on a co-operative company the power "to make by-laws for the management of its affairs, and to provide therein the terms and limitations of stock ownership and for the distribution of its earnings."

There is still another feature of co-operation that Nebraskans have been able to secure in spite of adverse laws. Co-operators frequently insist on equality of voting power in stockholders meetings, regardless of the number of shares held. Nebraska laws strictly forbid any interference with the right of stockholders to vote in proportion to the stock owned, and this provision is engrafted in the state constitution. Nebraska co-operators have found way, however, to capitalize their business and secure the desired single vote for each stockholder. This is accomplished by a provision of the by-laws permitting a person to buy or own only one share, and while the practice has heretofore been carried on in disregard of law and by a sort of "Gentleman's agreement," the new law makes all such by-laws legal, and the necessary capital can be raised for any co-operative enterprise by making the value of the shares high enough so that when all interested persons have one share, there will be enough capital for the desired purpose. In practice among farmers' elevator companies it has been found that shares of \$100 each and restricting the ownership to one share per person, usually produces the most satisfactory results.

However, the Equity Union makes it easy for the poorest renter to get the benefit of co-operation by placing the shares down to \$25 each. If he is a patron, enough will accrue to his credit in a few years to give him three more shares. He can draw nothing out till he has four shares, the limit. Every man who takes only one share builds our capital up \$75 by his patronage. When the Equity plan is fully developed, each stockholder has four shares or one hundred dollars in the company. Then all shareholders are equal. Undesirable stockholders are kept out by limiting the shares to four to each stockholder, and by not declaring over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. Buy and sell on the same margins as competitors and prorate to stockholders all over 5 per cent on stock subscribed, and your company will live, grow and succeed. You count out cash to each stockholder once each year, which is a practical demonstration to him of the advantage of co-operation over the old capitalistic idea of one man pocketing all the profits. Outsiders will finally be convinced by these practical demonstrations and unite. We can unite 90 per cent of the farmers at each shipping point on our just, co-operative plan. Every state ought to have the new Nebraska co-operative law. Read it carefully.

Senate File No. 88.

An act to define co-operative associations and to authorize their incor-

poration, and to declare an emergency.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. For the purpose of this act, the words "co-operative company, corporation or association" are defined to mean a company, corporation or association which authorizes the distribution of its earnings in part, or wholly, on the basis of, or in proportion to, the amount of property bought from or sold to members, or of labor performed, or other services rendered to the corporation: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way conflicting with or repealing any law relating to building and loan associations or installment investment companies.

Section 2. Any number of persons, not less than 25, may be associated and incorporated for the co-operative transaction of any lawful business, including the construction of canals, railways, irrigation ditches, bridges, and other works of internal improvements.

Sec. 3. Every co-operative corporation as such has power: First—to have succession by its corporate name. Second—to sue and to be sued, to complain and defend in courts of law and equity. Third—to make and use a common seal, and alter same at pleasure. Fourth—to hold personal estate, and all such real estate as may be necessary for the legitimate business of the corporation. Fifth—to regulate and limit the right of stockholders to transfer their stock. Sixth—to appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them suitable compensation therefor. Seventh—to make by-laws for the management of its affairs, and to provide therein the terms and limitations of stock ownership, and for the distribution of its earnings.

Sec. 4. The powers enumerated in the preceding section shall vest in every co-operative co-operation in this state, whether the same be formed without, or by legislative enactment, although they may not be specified in its charter or in its articles of association.

Sec. 5. The fees for the incorporation of co-operative corporations or associations shall be the same amounts as those provided for like capitalization of general corporations in the state of Nebraska as provided in Section 5905 of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909: Provided, that any co-operative corporation or association, being such under the definition given in section (1) of this act is hereby authorized to file with the secretary stating that it is a co-operative corporation or association as above defined, and from and after the filing of such declaration with the Secretary of State, it shall be entitled to the same legal recognition as though its articles of incorporation had been originally filed under this act, and the fee for filing such declaration shall be Two Dollars, subject, however, to the general incorporation laws of the state except as herein modified and changed.

Sec. 6. Whereas, there being an emergency, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

C. O. DRAYTON,

President.

ST. FRANCIS, KANS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: If there was a bigger Equity Union meeting anywhere else than we had at St. Francis, we want to hear from them. Our court room is a large, commodious room and it was crowded with farmers and their families from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Some drove twenty miles to get here. The address by the national president was the best we ever heard on that sub-

ject. It was effective, because at its close, 41 good farmers marched right up and joined, paying their fees on the spot. This makes our roll 162 live members at St. Francis.

A large number of the members paid in their first share in cash for the St. Francis Equity Exchange. This gives capital for buying coal, apples, flour, etc. We expect to have an Exchange in operation by June 15th, 1914, and hope to market through it a fair crop for about 300 farmers. We are sure there is a fine business for one elevator at St. Francis if the 300 best farmers will unite in the Equity Union and center their trade together for grain, stock, flour, feed, coal, cement, wire fencing, fence posts and farm machinery.

If they will carry out the Exchange By-Laws adopted November 1st they will run a safe business and the united patronage of 300 farmers for one year will make the biggest institution in Cheyenne county, Kansas.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

#### THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As convention is getting near, I believe someone should illustrate which is which, or, in other words, I notice that many men don't know "Why that convention is called and what's the use to spend money on the delegates, no money in the treasury and the like." And some are much inclined to put up a fuss about it at the moment that delegate is looked for. I am quite sure someone will make up an able article for our page concerning the above question, but we shall not wait for the last moment to see him do it.

First: That the many locals distributed throughout the country send one of its considered best members to a given place that this body of delegates then choose the best man from among themselves to preside, and then are ready to go ahead.

First, I presume, they consider the mistakes of past work, tearing down dangerous by-laws, if any, and replacing same with the best they can right then offer. Then they go ahead planning further for the best interests of their organization.

Second: A convention is the soul of these organized locals that takes a breath each year and thus keeps that organized body alive for that one year and no more, as it is impractical to give it life for a longer period because conditions change.

And the last, the convention makes all of its members think of a given thing in the same way. For instance, our delegates find out who is our enemy, then they make destructive by-laws for the enemy and we carry out the same jointly to fight the enemy. You see what one man by himself can do and what one million men can do

## FARMERS EQUITY UNION COAL

Blackbrier—Highgrade

Cantine—Semi-Highgrade

From our Illinois mines—Now used by many branches of the Farmers' Equity Union in the different States.

Reference: Mr. C. O. Drayton, National President Farmers Equity Union  
For prices, freight rates and any desired information, write to us.

### LUMAGHI COAL COMPANY

606 Equitable Building,

St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPMENTS ANYWHERE.

## CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler

The American Rush to Western Canada is increasing. In the new districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising. Excellent Railway Facilities.

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission. SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

Canadian Government Agent  
235 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. Broughton  
Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.  
or address Dept. of Immigration,  
Ottawa, Canada.

when welded together and all think and act the same.

Now, brothers, at the time you select your delegate don't leave all the rest to him, not by any means. There and then is the greatest burden of your work of that year. You propound questions you think should be considered at the convention; the local will sift them a while, put them into delegates hands in a written form, and this will be his gun with which he will shoot on the convention days, constructing something new or something better. You see in this way they will represent many men's minds in the convention and use them. If you think it not out of place why not propound some important questions right here in our page?

Let's see. As best I can observe, other organized laborers are somewhat inclined to always purchase "union made" goods. Here we have a sore spot; let our next convention concern itself about it. Our convention can call on other great organizations and have them to build for themselves a flour mill in the way of selling shares for said mill to its members. Same shares to be sold on our principle, so one man could not get hold of all the shares, it would not matter as to changing their place of living. They would have stock in the mill in their district where union wheat only would be ground and union flour would reach them. This is what we call cutting out the middle man that first takes his bite out of the producer and at the other end out of the consumer. Union wheat would bring more and union flour would cost less.

Same could be done with other products. Union Exchange would buy union raised first and if supply is short they can buy where there is plenty.

They can make shoes, we furnish the hides. Lots of work. Let us do it. Say something. Give an idea. J. B.

New England, N. D.



# CLASSIFIED WANT and DEPARTMENT FOR SALE

YOU CAN BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE MOST ANYTHING IN THESE  
COLUMNS AT THE LOW RATE OF

## One Cent a Word Each Insertion.

In this department we will insert your advertisement under a  
classified head for 1 cent a word per issue. Initials and numbers  
count as words. These little ads are read by thousands and give re-  
sults. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents, cash to accompany order.

SMALL ADS DO BIG THINGS.

TRY A CLASSIFIED AD.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**WANTED**—To know how a mother can earn  
money in her own home to buy a piano for  
her two girls, that they may become good  
players by her efforts. **Ellis G. Ballinger,**  
Floyd, Va.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

**FARM FOR SALE**—80 acres, Crawford  
Co., Ill.; oil all around; low cash  
price; level, fine soil. Address **Wm.**  
**Jackson, 5331 Goodfellow pl., St. Louis.**

**FARM**—For sale, eighty-one (81) acres of  
improved land, within a mile of Villa  
Ridge, a business town 51 miles west of St.  
Louis, on the Rock Island Railroad; a nice  
suburban home for farming or dairying. Call  
on or add. **Thos. D. Smith, Villa Ridge, Mo.**

**FARM FOR SALE**—Am offering my home  
farm, 120 acres, for \$2,000 in next 60 days;  
will give time on part. For description write  
**G. W. Johnston, Grandin, Mo.**

**FARM**—Exceptional bargain; 423 acres al-  
falfa, corn and wheat land, Howard Coun-  
ty, Missouri; 223 high bottom, 200 upland;  
25 alfalfa. First-class improvements; fenced  
hog-tight; two tenant houses. Price \$25.00  
per acre, terms. Reason for low price, must  
settle up estate. If interested in this great  
bargain, full information will be furnished.  
Other bargains for sale. **J. E. Rennison,**  
Boonville, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—30 acres good smooth  
land. Improved. \$1,200.00. **Sam Ol-  
iver, Tribbey, Oklahoma, R. 3.**

**A SNAP**—My farm of 30 acres; all fenced  
and cross-fenced; 40 acres in pasture; 40  
acres in plow land; good house, good well  
soft water, with windmill; stable for 6 head  
of horses; cow shed, 4 head of cows, chicken  
coop, hog pen; garden fenced with chicken  
wire; some peach trees, cottonwood and loc-  
ust trees all around the house; good storm  
cellar. Address **John Ross, Durham, Okla.**

**FARM**—Snap, 150 acres, 100 cultivated;  
all fenced; fair buildings; good well;  
4 miles to town; lays right; virgin soil.  
Price \$25, \$500 down, terms for balance.  
Address **Box 161, Regent, N. D.**

**ARKANSAS LAND FREE**—500,000 acres vac-  
ant Government land now open to settle-  
ment. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 25c.  
Township map of State, 25c additional. **L. E.  
Moore, Little Rock, Ark.**

### TO EXCHANGE

**TO EXCHANGE**—What have you of One  
Thousand Dollar value to exchange for  
an eighty-acre farm in Taney County, Mo.,  
the boom section of the Ozarks? If you  
are interested, state what you have. Ad-  
dress **P. O. Box 515, Peirce City, Mo. (1f)**

### POULTRY.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Hens, pul-  
lets and cockerels; large, healthy, vigorous,  
farm-ranged birds; bred to lay and exhibit;  
Mo. State Fair, 1913, 2nd cock, 3rd pen;  
exhibition birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00; good breed-  
ers, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Write if you want some-  
thing good at a reasonable price.—**Mrs. Wal-  
ter Cline, Versailles, Mo.**

**FOR SALE**—Choice Mammoth Bronze  
Turkeys, both sexes. **Mrs. Edd Glen-  
dinning, Maywood, Mo.**

**SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN PUL-  
LETS AND COCKERELS**—Choice, healthy  
stock, \$1.50 each, 6 for \$7.00. Indian Run-  
ner ducks, fawn and white; fine layers, \$1.00  
each. **Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.**

**FOR SALE**—50 S. C. White Orpington cock-  
ers for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. **W. D. Craig,**  
Galena, Mo.

**HARRISON'S INTENSIVE POULTRY CUL-  
TURE PLANS**—Give every detail for build-  
ing correctly—The Four-Story Hen House  
(\$1.00), Hot-Water Oats Sprouter (75c),  
Catch and Pass Trap Nest (50c), Automat-  
ic Dry-Mash Hopper (35c), Box Sparrow  
Trap (35c), Top-Pour Water Fountain (25c),  
Mite-Trap Roost (25c). To the first person  
in each community, all the above plans will  
be sent for \$2.75. Address **Intensive Poultry**  
**Supply Co., David City, Nebraska.** Har-  
rison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture,"  
25 cts. Information on request.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—American, Eng-  
lish and White strains of prize-winning  
layers; mating list free. **Marian Holt, Sa-  
vannah, Mo.**

### SEED CORN.

**ORDERS** now taken for Johnson County  
Seed Corn, to be shipped later. Prices:  
\$2.50 per bushel shelled, \$3.50 per bushel  
crated seed. The supply of seed corn will  
not half equal the demand. Order early.  
**C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.**

**SEED CORN**—Booking orders for pure-  
bred Boone County White seed corn  
of prize winning strains and high  
yields, properly selected, shelled, grad-  
ed and sacked; \$2.50 per bushel. **R. L.  
Hill, Adenhill, Columbia, Mo.**

### CLOVER SEED.

**MAMMOTH SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE**—  
Yellow and White; sow in July, August,  
September, again later in the season. Write  
**Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.**

### HONEY FOR SALE.

**HONEY FOR SALE**—Honey in case, also in  
cans. **Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth**  
**Kentucky.**

### LIVE STOCK.

**FOR SALE**—Ten choice registered bull  
calves for sale, from two to eleven  
months old, from high-class, heavy-  
producing Jerseys. Write me for prices,  
stating age you want. **D. S. Mayhew,**  
Monett, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Short Horn bull calves, 6 to 7  
months old; O. I. C. spring and fall pigs;  
registered stock. **S. K. McCulloch, Donnell-**  
**son, Ill.**

**EMINENT'S BESS**—Holds the world's  
record for one year for Jerseys,  
Guernseys and Alderneys. A seven-  
months' old calf by Katy's Eminent,  
dam by a grandson of Stoke Pogis of  
Prospect, registered and crated, for  
\$25. Who gets him? Address **Box 315,**  
**Peirce City, Mo.**

**JERSEY HEIFER CALVES**—For sale,  
two extra choice Jersey Heifer  
Calves out of choice cows; registered  
and transferred. Price, \$60 for the two.  
**Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.**

### HORSES.

**TO EXCHANGE**—Standard and registered  
stallions, mares and colts, for farming  
lands or other valuable real estate. Ad-  
dress **Lock Box 515, Peirce City, Mo.**

### HOGS.

**FOR SALE**—Serviceable Duroc-Jersey  
boars, gilts and pigs, also; the best of  
breeding. Write me what you want to  
buy. **James Weller, Faucett, Mo.**

**FOR SALE**—Some choice thoroughbred Ohio  
Improved Chester boars, weighing 150 to  
175 lbs.; also a few gilts; price \$20. **Reg-  
inald Mortimer, Virden, Ill.**

**ADENHILL DUROCS**—A splendid lot of  
spring and late summer boars and gilts  
sired by Beauty's Model Top, Col. Primm, G.  
C.'s Col., Col. Orion M., out of sows of equal  
breeding and merit. These pigs are now on  
corn and cowpeas and tankage, making good  
growth, and are priced right, singly, in  
pairs or in trios. Booking orders now for  
fall pigs by My Col.'s Pilot Wonder, by Col.'s  
Pilot Wonder, the 1912 Ohio grand cham-  
pion. **R. L. Hill, Adenhill Farm, Columbia,**  
**Mo.**

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**—The undersigned  
has eleven extra fine Poland boars for sale,  
ranging in weight from 100 to 150 pounds,  
age from 4 to 6 months. **Thos. Tucker,**  
**Brewer, Mo.**

**FOR SALE**—Six boars, ready for serv-  
ice, also my herd boar from a good  
strain of blood. For particulars and  
price, write to me. **Frank E. Ketcham,**  
**R. 4, Haviland, Kans.**

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE**—TRACTION DITCHER,  
with Brown's improved digging  
wheel. Will do good work in gumbo or  
any other soil where others fail. **B. F.**  
**Brown, 215 E. Ridge St., Brazil, Ind.**

**POST CARDS** Made Specially for You.  
We will send 10 Perfume Post Cards  
with your name in gold for 20 cents in  
silver. Be sure and write your name  
and address plain. Address **O. G. Gib-**  
**son, Dept. 3-10, Russ, Mo.**

**GENUINE DRY CLEANERS FORMULAS**—  
The woman who desires to make money  
at home can easily do so with these formu-  
las of a retired cleaner. Several ladies to  
whom I have furnished them are doing a  
fine business. One lady wrote me she would  
not sell the information for a great many  
dollars. Three separate formulas, with  
complete directions for dry cleaning chil-  
dren, gloves, hats, cloaks, etc., \$1. Why pay  
cleaners high prices; do it yourself.—**Mrs.**  
**W. M. Season, 127 Brady St., Kent, O.**

**READ THIS BOOK**—Of vital interest to  
parents, teachers, child-study circles.  
"Moral Training of the School Child." Start-  
ling truths, cleanly put. One dollar per  
copy, postpaid. Address **F. G. Martin, Alta-**  
**dene, California.**

**"WILSON THE MAN,"** 20 cents will bring  
you this song. **Janetta Knight, Gentry, Ark.**

**NAMES WANTED**—We pay immediately  
upon receipt of names. Send stamp for  
particulars. Address **Box 54, St. Charles,**  
**Missouri.**

**JEWELER'S OUTFIT FOR SALE**—Consist-  
ing of lathe, polishing lathe, tools, materi-  
al, bench, 3 cabinets, regulator, etc.; good  
trade; retiring account falling eyes. Ad-  
dress "B," care Rural World.

## RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FARM PRINTING**—We make a specialty of  
letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers  
and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reason-  
able. **Frederick Printing & Stationery Co.,**  
**318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.**

**READ THIS BOOK!** Of vital interest to  
parents, teachers, child-study circles.  
"Moral Training of the School Child." Start-  
ling truths, plainly put. One dollar per  
copy, postpaid. Address **F. G. Martin, Alta-**  
**dene, California.**

**SPECIAL \$2.00 OFFER**—We will print your  
return card on 1,000 No. 6 WHITE  
ENVELOPES and send them prepaid to any  
part of the U. S. for only \$2.00. We will  
print and send you 2,000 circulars, 125 words  
or less (with our non-conflicting ad on back)  
FREE with every order. Send copy for cir-  
culars and envelopes on separate sheets of  
paper, and make your copy very plain, so as  
to avoid mistakes. Remit by money order  
or registered mail. Make all orders payable  
to **Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island,**  
**Ill.**

**"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTER-**  
**MINATED."**

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn  
the secret and keep them away forever.  
Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to ro-  
dents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we  
will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in  
many magazines. I will send you the gen-  
uine recipe for this RAT AND MICE Ex-  
terminator (which I know to be O. K.) and  
20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a  
Bargain. Address **Milton Boss, 4421 17th**  
**Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.**

**FARMERS SUCCEED**—Only when they use  
their heads as well as their hands. Have  
you noticed that, as a rule, those who work  
9 hours a day MAKE MORE MONEY than  
those who work 18 hours? We have no ma-  
chinery or seed, etc., to sell you, but—if you  
want to learn how to make "EVERY MOVE  
COUNT," send me your name now—**TODAY.**  
**Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.**

### NEW 1913 EDITION.

**Government Farms Free**—Our 1913 official  
132-page book, "Free Government Land," de-  
scribes every acre in every county in the  
United States. It contains township and  
section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts show-  
ing inches rainfall annually, elevation above  
sea level by counties. The New Three-year  
Homestead Law approved June 6, 1912, the  
320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and  
Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and  
other government land laws. Tells how and  
where to get government lands without liv-  
ing on it. Application blanks, United States  
Patent. All about Government Irrigation  
Projects and map showing location of each.  
Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in  
square miles, capital and population and  
other valuable information. Price 50 cents,  
postpaid. Address **Colman's Rural World.**  
This valuable book will be sent with new  
or renewal subscription to **Rural World** for  
\$1.00.

### KENTUCKY NOTES.

**Editor RURAL WORLD:** It is Oc-  
tober 24; rained since 18th, excepting  
two days. All tender vegetation is  
now killed by the freeze. The freez-  
ing was accomplished October 20.  
That was a long fall for us and was  
welcomed by all as it gave belated  
vegetation a chance to grow. The  
nice fall rains made lots of grass for  
stock. The alfalfa, however, looks  
frozen and yellow. Boys made a trip  
to the Ohio River for a load of sand.  
The distance was 20 miles. They  
went to a fine sand bar at that point  
of very nice quality sand. The day  
before the boys brought a four-horse  
load of brick from town; four horses  
were telling me the road to the river  
was pretty good part of the way, but  
part of it was just something awful  
for roughness and it was very hilly,  
much more, very much more hilly  
than where we live now. I am won-  
dering if there is any sweet clover  
in those rough places. If not there  
ought to be, because such very steep  
hill land is just the thing to put into  
sweet clover, as such land would be  
good for sheep raising, and sheep do  
love to eat sweet clover. To make  
money off of rough land like that is  
possible by having sheep or other  
stock to graze on it after getting it  
set to sweet clover. Not an inch  
need be plowed, because once the  
sweet clover would be started it could  
be allowed to make seed and so would  
do its own reseeding and that would  
mean a permanent pasture and a  
good income.

It is a good time to order sweet  
clover seed now, as it ought to be  
sown during the cold months where  
possible, as in spring there is always  
rushing work waiting and so it is  
really convenient to sow when other

work is not so pressing. Of course  
spring sowings will grow also. There  
are different opinions as to sowing.  
Some farmers are not afraid to sow  
in winter time and some are. This is  
a seed that suits all, early or late  
sowers.

Some farmers are not through sow-  
ing their wheat. It is getting a lit-  
tle late now for wheat. I notice in  
one of the magazines a certain pro-  
fessor of Pennsylvania claims to have  
found an insect that will destroy the  
San Jose scale on peach trees.

It is an insect in appearance it re-  
sembles a wasp but is much smaller.  
Much is claimed for this little crea-  
ture's powers, and we hope an Jose  
scale may be cleaned entirely from  
peach orchards. Now, why can't some  
one find a remedy for black rot in  
plum trees as so many plum trees die  
with that disease. I never did hear  
of any one having San Jose scale here.

I notice our young trees which we  
set out last season seem about all to  
be living in spite of the severe drouth.  
Some day I hope to see some grand-  
children enjoy some of the fruits  
thereof.

Health good, school doing nicely,  
everybody has plenty to do, so we will  
promise to be good and not get into  
mischief. There is a pie supper to-  
night at our school house. Some of  
our folks went, some stayed at home.  
It is not a pretty night, is very dark  
out and raining part of the time, so  
the stay at home part played "Home,  
Sweet Home."

Love, peace and joy to all who  
read these lines.

Kentucky. **MRS. J. T. MARDIS.**

### RECORD-SMASHING ENTRIES.

Entries vastly exceeding in number  
any list heretofore compiled indicate  
growing interest in the International  
Live Stock Exposition, which occurs  
this year at Chicago, Nov. 29th to  
Dec. 6th. No such list of exhibits has  
ever before been prepared, nor for  
that matter have the live stock pro-  
ducers of the North American con-  
tinent previously manifested such con-  
cern in the future of that industry.  
Every department of the exposition  
will be full; interest being manifested  
alike in horses, cattle, hogs and  
sheep.

The spectacular side of the exposi-  
tion will be as prominent as the prac-  
tical. A series of evening attractions  
of unique character have been pre-  
pared and there will be no lack of en-  
tertainment to maintain the essential  
equilibrium. Equipoise has always  
been a characteristic of the "Internat-  
ional," and the management intends  
to attain the standard of perfection  
in every department on this occasion.

Interest in the draft horse, instead  
of waning is growing and the nightly  
horse fair will excel even the superb  
equine display of former years.

In swine and sheep the breeders of  
the United States and Canada prom-  
ise to eclipse all previous efforts.  
Wisconsin and Ontario, as usual, will  
make a stellar display, and the West-  
ern grower will again demonstrate the  
merit of range product.

Current and threatened beef scarci-  
ty renders the fat cattle display of  
more than usual interest this year.  
That the beef industry is "coming  
back" will be effectively demonst-  
rated, and feeders will be furnished with  
numerous object lessons on the sub-  
ject of economy in production. In  
other words, the master feeders of  
the country will show and tell how  
they do it.

If you miss the 1913 International  
Live Stock Exposition you will be the  
loser.

One of the cheapest ways to let  
the farmers know what you have for  
sale is to put a small ad. in this  
paper. Classified ads. one cent a word.